The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6616. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Probable Congressional Action on Mr. Greeley's Death.

Opposition to the Civil Service Rules Cropping Out.

Mr. Sumner Adds Valuable Relics to His Collection.

Pursuit of a United States Senatorship Under Difficulties.

Comparative Statement of Estimates for Several Years.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Members of Congress—Civil Service—The Northern Pacific Commissioners' Report—New Treaty with Mexico Proposed—Senator Sumner—The North Carolina Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A quorum of both Houses will be present at the opening of Congress to-morrow. All the prominent men of either branch are now here, or will be in the morning. Among the arrivals today are Mr. Dawes, Gen. Banks, Gen. Ketchum, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Sessions, and others. There is very little preparation of business for the session in either House. Nothing beyond reading the Message will be attempted to-morrow, probably. The Message itself is somewhat longer than last year, and will occupy a little over an hour in the reading. There is a probability that the House, if not the Senate, will pass resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Greeley, and that this tribute will come from the Republican side, and be based upon a recognition of the fact that he was so recently a candidate for the Presidency, on receiving the votes of nearly 3,000,000 of American citizens, and also upon his great services in former years to the cause of humanity and freedom. Gen. Joe. R. Hawley will probably be the only new member sworn in to-morrow. He will be assigned to duty on the committees on which his late predecessor, Hon. Julian Strong, served, the most important of which is the Committee on Claims. Gen. Hawley is very cordially greeted here by his very large number of friends.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Some Western members who have arrived express dissatisfaction with the civil service outlook. They insist that it is impossible to maintain party organization if such a system is to be inaugurated. They go so far as to say that the late campaign in that part of the country, and especially in Illinois, was, to a large extent, conducted on the basis of opposition to the civil service technicalities, which were alone supported by the "Liberals," and they claim that the verdict of the ballot is against the system. Some are so radical in their opposition as to declare that they will use their best endeavors to prevent the operation of these rules in future appointments which require the confirmation of the Senate. It is not unlikely that legislation more specifically defining and limiting the civil service regulations will be attempted early in the session.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners will present their report to Congress on Tuesday next. The Commission examined 228 miles of road. It is understood that the report will be favorable to the road. If adopted by Congress, the Northern Pacific will obtain title to its first lands. It is understood that Jay Cooke & Co. will make a public statement of the financial condition of that road during the coming week.

THE ASSESSOR AT CHICAGO.

It is denied, both at the Executive Mansion and Internal Revenue Bureau, that there have been any attempts to secure the removal of Gen. Webster, United States Assessor at Chicago. The Chicago representatives here disclaim any knowledge of such intention.

PROPOSED NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The report that a new treaty has been signed between the Mexican Government and our own which extends the life of the Mexican-American claims for two years, refers to a convention for such a treaty, and not to the treaty itself. Before the treaty can be concluded this Convention must be ratified by the Congresses of the respective countries.

MR. SUMNER.

Friends of Mr. Sumner, who have met him since his return here, say that his health is very much improved, and they think if he will follow the advice of his physician and refrain from very active labor in Congress this session, he will regain his former vigor. He is represented as having the intention to follow such a course. He is in good spirits, and told a friend today that from the time he sailed from Boston till his return he did not look at an American newspaper. He knew nothing of the history of the canvass, except in a general way, and should not attempt to complete his information on that subject. He brought from Europe, to add to his rare collection, the Bible John Bunyan had with him in Bedford Jail. He also brought a valuable Robert's Burns autograph.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Some of the friends of William A. Graham, a candidate for the Senatorship in North Carolina, under political disabilities by reason of having been a member of Congress who resigned to cast his lot with his State when it went into the Confederacy, telegraphed to Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Removal of Disabilities, to inquire whether, if Mr. Graham should be elected to the United States Senate, Congress would remove his disabilities. Mr. Robertson answered, in substance, that North Carolina would be quite safe in electing a Senator who had no disabilities. He was not at all inclined to commit himself to favor or oppose any proposition concerning amnesty for Mr. Graham. It is noticed, from the telegraphic reports, that he is not receiving any votes. This is one of the many indications that the old proscription party of the South is broken down. Republicans arriving from the South represent the rapid growth of a new era of political feeling in that section.

CULTIVATION OF TEA.

A little bag of tea seed and a larger quantity of soil, in which the tea plant grows, has been received at the General Land Office. It comes through the Consulate General at Shanghai, China, and is in response to a request of the late Commissioner Wilson in 1870. The soil will be subjected to analysis, with a view to discover whether any land in the United States is adapted to the culture of tea.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Postmaster-General Creswell has addressed the following letter to the Director-General of Posts, Prussia.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in answer to the inquiries made in your letter of the 12th September last, that the number of women now employed in the postal service of the United States is not large, and probably does not exceed 700 in all, their employment being restricted to the position of postmistress, clerks in local post-offices, and clerks in the General Post-Office Department at Washington. The number of women holding the office of postmistress at local post-offices is about 600, out of a total of over 32,000 local post-offices, and the number employed as clerks in local post-offices does not exceed 100. The number at present employed in the General Post-office Department at Washington as translators, copyists, &c., is sixty-three out of a total clerical force of 310. The telegraph service in the United States is not now connected with the Post-office Department, the respective lines of telegraph being owned and worked by private corporations, and therefore I am unable to state what number of women are employed in that service. I have further to inform you, in answer to your inquiry on the subject, that the women employed in the postal service of the United States discharge the duties of their respective positions to the general acceptance of the Department, and it is proper to state that there is a growing public sentiment in the United States favoring the employment of women in clerical and other minor positions in the civil service, the duties of which can be as appropriately and satisfactorily discharged by women as by men. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

To the Director-General of Posts, &c., &c., Berlin, Prussia.

GEN. PORTER'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. Horace Porter having accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the following correspondence has just taken place between him and President Grant:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1872.

MY DEAR GENERAL: The proposition which I recently received to enter into business in civil life, is of so advantageous a nature, that I cannot help feeling that in rejecting it I should do a wrong to my family and an injustice to myself. I have, therefore, decided, with your approval, to tender the resignation of my commission. It is not necessary for me to assure you of the extreme reluctance with which I bring my mind to consent to interrupt the personal intimacy and sever the official relations which have so long existed, and the memory of which I shall always regard as the most cherished recollection of my life. For many years it has been my privilege to be a daily witness to those transcendant qualities which a grateful people have repeatedly recognized by a bestowal of the highest offices within their gift. I feel confident that a continued exercise of the same qualities cannot fail to render the remaining years of your official life as brilliant in results as your previous achievements have been fraught with advantage to the true interests of the nation. My best wishes shall always attend you, and your countless acts of kindness shall always be remembered with feelings of the profoundest gratitude and esteem. I shall always remain your obedient servant and devoted friend.

(Signed,) HORACE PORTER.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of this date, notifying me of your desire to quit the public service, to accept a more advantageous position in civil life, and expressing regret at severing a connection of such long standing as has existed between us, is received. It is with regret also on my part that our official relations have to cease, though I am glad to believe that our personal relations will through life remain as in the past. You have my hearty congratulations that you have received so favorable an appointment. Your services in time of war and since the close of sectional hostilities, and your services in time of peace, both in a military and in a civil capacity have been of so satisfactory a nature to myself and all coming in official or personal relations with you, as to give assurance of your eminent fitness for the new and responsible trust you are about undertaking. My best wishes go with you for your success in life and for the continued health and happiness of yourself and family.

With great respect, your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

To Gen. HORACE PORTER, United States Army.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to purchase one million of bonds each Wednesday, and to sell one million of gold each Thursday during the month of December.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations, which has been in session two weeks, has perfected the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, the Indian Appropriation Bill, the Consular and Diplomatic Bill, the Pension Bill, and Post-office Appropriation Bill, which will be reported to the House early this week.

THE ESTIMATES.

Basis of the Appropriations Laid Before the Committees of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The estimates for appropriations were completed and transmitted to the two committees of Congress, in print, today. The book edited by Charles F. Conant, is printed in quarto form, and covers 216 pages. It is divided into thirteen titles, as follows: Civil establishment, foreign intercourse, military establishment, naval establishment, Indian affairs, pensions, public works, postal service, miscellaneous, permanent, appropriations, recapitulation, appendix, index. The index is very elaborate and carefully prepared, and the details are minute and systematically arranged. The work was done at the branch printing-office in the Treasury Department, and the beauty of its typography reflects credit upon the Superintendent of that office. The following recapitulations compare the estimates for 1873, estimates for 1874, and the appropriations for 1873 by titles and by departments:

TOTAL RECAPITULATION BY TITLES.

Objects.	Estimates for 1873.	Estimates for 1874.	Approp'n for 1873.
Legislative establishment	$3,421,812 40	$2,973,274 40	$2,282,572 80
Executive establishment	16,411,481 38	17,129,261 90	16,115,302 88
Judicial establishment	3,383,350 00	3,587,050 00	3,383,350 00
Foreign intercourse	1,208,634 00	1,325,754 00	1,343,804 00
Military establishment	31,422,509 88	32,894,854 84	29,252,216 64
Naval establishment	18,946,088 95	20,154,220 15	18,280,735 95
Indian affairs	5,445,617 97	5,700,975 28	6,336,362 91
Pensions	30,480,000 00	30,500,000 00	30,480,000 00
Public works	19,468,562 97	20,837,345 69	16,285,589 40
Postal service	5,474,001 00	7,410,602 00	6,425,970 00
Miscellaneous	11,081,741 44	9,596,974 52	9,630,996 82
Permanent appropriation	154,961,227 00	147,961,943 49	159,162,937 13
Unusual and extraordinary	.....	.....	437,488 02
Total	301,705,026 99	308,323,256 27	299,414,428 56

TOTAL RECAPITULATION BY DEPARTMENTS.

Objects.	Estimates for 1873.	Estimates for 1874.	Approp'n for 1873.
Legislative	$5,913,942 34	$5,528,983 91	$4,728,562 23
Executive proper	50,800 00	52,300 00	102,300 00
Department of State	1,402,154 00	1,498,574 00	1,577,224 00
Treasury Department	171,102,671 88	170,734,771 43	176,443,389 74
War Department	32,224,033 85	35,409,818 28	43,541,783 74
Navy Department	20,586,498 96	22,641,097 15	20,016,119 87
Interior Department	39,934,412 97	40,499,937 50	42,256,206 98
Post-office Department	6,627,743 00	7,887,104 00	6,883,482 00
Department of Justice	3,666,370 00	3,666,030 00	3,666,830 00
Department of Agriculture	196,510 00	204,640 00	199,440 00
Grand total	301,705,026 99	308,323,256 27	299,414,428 56

The estimates for 1874 are in excess of those for 1873, but almost the whole of this will be found in the items for public works, which is increased over $10,000,000. The probabilities are that this increase will not be granted, and that the aggregate appropriations for 1874 will be reduced below the amount appropriated for 1873.

A COMPLICATION.

The Democratic Electoral Vote—For Whom Shall it be Cast?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The death of Mr. Greeley gives rise to a very grave complication in the Electoral College, not one effecting the result, of course, but one without precedent in the history of this country. The Electors in the several States are required by law to meet on the first Wednesday of December, at the capitals of their respective States, when they are expected to cast their votes for that candidate who has received the vote of the State which each set of electors represents. The question arises what will the electors representing the States of Georgia, Texas, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee do. They cannot, of course, cast their votes for Mr. Greeley. The question as to what they will or can do gives rise to a very wide range of speculation. Some suggest that as Mr. Adams was next highest in the nominating Convention he is the proper person to vote for. But this is doubtful, and the most rational conclusion is that electors in the States named will cast their votes for President as blanks. If there was time, doubtless the National Committee of the party which voted for the deceased candidate would be entailed to get together and suggest a substitute. But here, again, in this case another complication arises; for the question is at once propounded—which committee, and there certainly is not time to decide even a preliminary question, as the law requires the vote of the Electoral College to be cast in the States, respectively, on the first Wednesday of December, and they are finally counted by Congress in joint session on the first Wednesday of February. It is suggested that by voting for Gen. Grant the difficulty may be avoided, and general good feeling prevail.

For Whom Shall the Democratic Votes for President be Cast?

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 1.—Since the death of Mr. Greeley, a number of telegrams have been received in this city, inquiring how the Electoral College of this State will cast its vote for President, and suggesting unanimity in the vote by electors in the States electing the Democratic and Liberal tickets. The electors for Maryland will have a meeting to-morrow night and decide. The college is composed of five Democrats and one Liberal, ex-Gov. Bradford. The importance attached to the vote to be cast on Wednesday seems to be the bearing it may have on a nomination four years hence. Hendricks' name is proposed in all telegrams received here. It is suggested the National Democratic Committee should express its opinion.

WINTER AND ITS DISASTERS.

Closing Lake Navigation—Ice in Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The propellers James Fisk, Jr., and Canisteo left this port yesterday afternoon for Chicago and Detroit, but were compelled to return after lying all night in the ice, which was from four to six inches thick. The James Fisk, Jr., had a hole stove in the bow.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The ice in the canal is very thick, and fast closing up the channel. A boat belonging to Hon. Henry L. Fish was stove in yesterday by floating ice, at the Brighton Locks, near this city, and was sunk. The loss is about $1,000. Ice breakers are moving through the canal to keep the channel open for boats yet to arrive.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The canal is frozen two inches thick. Almost all the loaded boats hauled eastward, Saturday, and are now to the east of the Frankfort Lock.

The Storm Last Night.

Storm prognostications were numerous yesterday, and it was a common saying in street-cars, stages, at church, home, and upon the sidewalks, "It feels like snow." The air had just relaxed enough of its chilliness to allow the ice to melt slightly upon the pavement and house-tops, but withal there was a suspicious moisture prevalent, which, to the practical observer, indicated the coming of a snow-storm. At 10 o'clock at night the expectations of the weather prophets were realized, for a snow-storm did come. It started first in flakes, large, generous, and plentiful; it changed to sleet, and the wind drove it along through the streets, into window crevices, gutters, and hydrant mouths. It plastered the sides of buildings and drove pedestrians to their homes. It chilled the beggar's body, frosted his tatters, put white patches in the rents of his clothes, and caused him to hide in convenient areas. Then the sleet turned to rain, and varnishing over, as it were, the earth of its predecessor, the snow, made the sidewalks and pavements slippery and dangerous.

A Wrecked Schooner.

An unknown schooner lies sunk off the point of Sandy Hook. Two of the crew, who were clinging to the rigging, were taken off by a tug-boat; the rest supposed to be lost. Her yawl-boat is alongside bottom up, the foresail hoisted, mainsail torn off about ten feet below the gaff. Has the appearance of having been run into.

Disaster on the Coast of Maine—Closing Navigation.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 1.—Brig Summer, of St. John, N. B., struck on Seal Rock, Quady Head, on the 27th ult. She backed off and sunk. The crew were saved. The brig was new, and was bound to Cuba, with 544 tons of coal.

Navigation of the Penobscot to this city is doubtless closed for the season. The ice stopped in the river today, but started this afternoon, and the river is full of running ice. But one vessel remains in port completing her cargo, and she will probably go down to-night. The steamer Katahdin ran up last evening, and went below today.

Collision at Sea.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—The steamer Osprey, from this port for New-York, was run into by a schooner during a snow storm on Thursday morning, near Execution Rocks, and had the pilot-house carried away by the jib-boom of the schooner, which was doubtless the Pearl, before reported sunk by the collision.

It is snowing here to-night.

Closing of Navigation on Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 1.—The Champlain Transportation Company's steamers went into Winter quarters today. The Adirondack left Whitehall last evening with a large cargo of freight, and, after breaking the ice for a great distance, reached here at 9 A. M. today. The steamer A. Williams still makes trips between this port and Plattsburg.

The Signal-Office Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2—1 A. M.—The barometer is low in the North-west and over the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds, occasional snow on the lower lakes and increased temperature; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and increasing temperature; in the Eastern and Middle States, southerly to westerly winds, low pressures, warmer and threatening weather, with snow, hail, sleet, and rain.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west and the upper lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky north-westerly and south-westerly winds, increasing pressures, colder and cloudy weather, with occasional light snow; in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southerly to westerly winds and low barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain; on the lower lakes and Ohio, the Middle and Eastern States, south-easterly to south-westerly winds, higher temeratures, falling barometers, and threatening weather, with occasional snow and hail. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland, and are ordered for New-York, Cape May, and Baltimore.

THE WEATHER IN THE EVENING.

The Signal Office reports that at 4:35 P. M. yesterday it was snowing at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Toronto and Kingston, and raining at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Lacrosse. At 11 P. M., it was snowing at Boston, Montreal, Burlington, Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Breckinridge, Dover, Kingston, and Portland; raining at Washington, Pittsburg and Omaha, and sleeting at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 17°; 6 A. M., 18°; 9 A. M., 21°; 12 M., 26°; 3 P. M., 30°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 35°; 12 P. M., 38°. Average temperature yesterday, 27°.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Fairfax Somerville, Mathematician and Astronomer.

Mrs. Mary Fairfax Somerville was the daughter of an officer of the British Navy, who had married a Scottish lady, and was born about 1795, near Edinburg. She was taught Greek and Latin, and cultivated music and painting. It was not until after her first marriage that she began the study of the exact sciences. Her husband took pleasure in encouraging the extraordinary aptitude she manifested for science, but the pupil very soon outstripped her preceptor. Becoming a widow, she left London to take up a permanent residence in Edinburgh, and here she married Dr. Somerville, and under the new name became celebrated. She became a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London in 1835, and, receiving a pension of £300 a year, soon afterward established herself with her family in Florence. Lord Brougham intrusted to her the duty of preparing for the *Library of Useful Knowledge*, an abridgement of Laplace's *Mecanique Celeste*, but, proving too voluminous, her fine work was published separately, under the title of *Mechanism of the Heavens*, (London, 1831.) Subsequently, she published *Connection Between the Physical Sciences*, (London, 1834,) which reached the eighth edition in 1855. She also prepared a chart exhibiting all the physical phenomena on a plan of great originality, the execution of which met with the highest commendations. In 1848 she published *Physical Geography*, in two volumes, in which, instead of a barren waste of technicalities, she presented an interesting scientific history of the globe. Mrs. Somerville's demise is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from London, which we print this morning.

Fire and Loss of Life.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—Early this morning a cottage on the outskirts of the city, occupied by a family named Ashton, consisting of the mother and grown-up son and daughter, caught fire while the inmates were in a drunken slumber from a carousal, over night. The daughter was burned to death in bed, and the mother was so badly burned that she is not expected to live.

HORACE GREELEY.

Tributes of Respect to His Memory in the Churches.

Preparations for the Funeral on Wednesday—Spirited Scenes at the Residence of Mr. Sinclair—Crowds Anxious to Look Upon the Dead.

The remains of Mr. Greeley arrived at the Grand Central Depot, from Pleasantville, late on Saturday night, and were immediately removed to the residence of Mr. Samuel Sinclair, No. 69 West Forty-fifth-street. The body, which was dressed in a full suit of black, was inclosed in a massive rose-wood casket, with silver mountings. Mr. Sinclair, after advising with Mr. Greeley's friends, determined not to place the body on view yesterday, the necessary preparations not having been made to admit the public. At an early hour in the forenoon visitors commenced to call at Mr. Sinclair's residence in great numbers, but were politely refused admission. Friends and sympathizers of the family, who were anxious to look on the features of the distinguished deceased, made their way toward the brown-stone mansion on Forty-fifth-street, having been misled by an erroneous statement in one of the morning papers to the effect that the remains of Mr. Greeley would lie in state all day yesterday for the accommodation of the public. They went away disappointed.

Among those who called were a very large proportion of fashionably-dressed ladies, many of whom had come great distances. The stream of visitors at length grew so great that Mr. Sinclair's domestics had begun to fear lest they could not keep them from entering the house, and a messenger was dispatched to the adjoining Station-house for a police officer. The officer was stationed at Mr. Sinclair's, and received instructions to admit nobody inside the railing except Mr. Sinclair's immediate friends. The officer experienced an active time sending away the numerous visitors. He was interviewed in a merciless manner, especially by the ladies, who wanted to know all about the funeral arrangements, and when and where they could see the body. The officer was the centre of groups of people, asking different questions relating to the deceased.

The remains of Mr. Greeley will be removed to Dr. Chapin's Church, on Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, this morning, where they will remain all day on view for the public.

The Funeral.

The Board of Trustees of the *Tribune*, at their meeting on Saturday afternoon, appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Samuel Sinclair, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. Cleaveland, to take entire charge of the arrangements for Mr. Greeley's funeral. They decided yesterday that the final ceremonies over the remains should take place on Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock. The religious services are to be held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin officiating. No special invitations to societies or individuals will be extended, although it is understood that several organizations are already taking the necessary steps for attending the funeral services in a body. The Union League Club, the Farmers' Club, the Liberal Club, the Typographical Society, and other societies have announced their intention of attending. The occasion will undoubtedly draw together a large assemblage of citizens.

Action of the Arcadian Club.

At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Arcadian Club, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Arcadian Club is again called upon to mourn the loss of another leader in American journalism, and that within so brief a period after the demise of the pioneer journalist of New-York, James Gordon Bennett;

Resolved, That in the death of Horace Greeley, the founder and editor of the New-York *Tribune*, the members of the Arcadian Club recognize, in common with their fellow-citizens, the necessity of paying a proper tribute to the memory of a good, true, and upright man, and especially deplore his loss to a profession whose dignity and adherence to principles so steadfastly adorned.

Resolved, That not alone does journalism sustain a loss in his death, but that, as the defender of the oppressed and the friend of common humanity, his taking off has been a loss to all those who sympathise with the better instincts of mankind.

Resolved, That the Executive Council and the members of the Arcadian Club attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

HENRY G. STEBBINS, President.
GEORGE W. HOWS, Recording Secretary.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin, at the Universalist Church, Corner of Forty-Fifth-Street and Fifth-Avenue.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, Pastor of the Universalist Church, corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, preached yesterday morning from John xiv., ix: "He that hath seen Me had seen the Father." The reverend gentleman's discourse was directed to prove the probability of divine inspiration in God's dealings with man, and in this connection he referred to the spirit of faith, of humanity, and justice which inspired a lately deceased member of their society. More competent tongues and pens than mine, he said, will delineate the life, will illustrate the character, will write the obituary of Horace Greeley. His name will be pronounced with reverence and love and sorrow by quivering lips from various points of thought and action. For it was a peculiarity with this man that he filled many circles of human interest, and sent a potent influence through them all, and the homes and the hearts of those who knew him best will keep his acts and words in tender freshness. The political world, whether in accord or in opposition to his own peculiar views, will lament an honorable laborer; the workman will miss a fellow-workman, who labored by his side, for his cause. The freedmen of the land will not forget him until they forget the record of their scars and of their chains. A thousand monuments rise to his memory. There is not a noble case or kindly work of man that will not feel his loss, and send back an echo of regret. And the great nation, which, when passion has ceased and temporary excitement is over, has a just and generous opinion, will fix his place among its truly good and great men. I say, then, he does not need any elaborate eulogy from me, but there is one point upon which I may speak. Mr. Greeley was one of our own household in faith. This was his chosen place of worship. We shall miss him here as one of the familiar associations of the Sabbath and the sanctuary. I shall miss him as one of the most familiar links in my associations with this Church and Society for twenty-five years. Looking through the vista of that time to this, I recognise him as one of my earliest, longest, dearest friends. We shall miss him here as we shall miss a portion of this building, for storm or sunshine, health or illness, he was here a faithful, humble worshiper. He was not merely a pew-holder, or a hearer, he was a sympathetic worker. His was no holiday faith, worn for a time for a purpose; it was outgrown of him; it was the earliest ingrain conviction of his faith, and of his love. Had he aimed at popularity, he would have concealed it as many others did, for, although this is a faithful people, in a worldly and superficial sense, it is not a popular faith. But with him a conviction was only an obligation, and firmly did he cling to it, and express it, and yet his large and hospitable mind could not brook any sectarian limits. This was his conviction, and I do not claim too much when I say that the peculiar character of his work, his large-hearted interest in humanity came from his very faith in God, and his belief in man's salvation. So it was his inspiration in life, and then in death, when weary and worn with life's conflict, he sunk down, and felt and knew that all life was over; his last utterance was one of simple faith and trust. So he passed in a peaceful victory. We listen to the dying words of great men, and sometimes they are full of significance. I don't know I ever heard words so simple, so truthful, so grandly triumphant as those last words of Horace Greeley, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." That is victory for life; that is power over death. It may not be a proof of Christianity, but, after all, remember Horace Greeley did not refer to this truth in his weakness; he expressed it in his dying hour. And after all, remember that it is not stately philosophy, it is not your scientific rationalism, it is not your superficial worldliness that men fall back upon when life is ebbing away, and the world grows dark: it is the simple faith of Christ. And he who can say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth" is strong in the assurance of God, strong to do the work of the world, and strong in the belief that the work can be done by Him, for "he that sees Me," says Christ, "hath seen the Father."

Henry Ward Beecher's Discourse—"A Broken-Hearted Man."

An immense congregation filled every part of Plymouth Church at evening service, yesterday, and every one seemed to expect that something about Mr. Greeley's death would be said in the sermon. But Mr. Beecher only made a passing allusion to it. Taking for his text, St. Luke, sixteenth chapter, and part of the eighth verse, "For the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light," Mr. Beecher showed that men ought to work in spiritual matters with the same determination and foresight as they did in trade and commerce. It was time to think of these things, he added in a low tone and with much feeling, when the pall of death hangs over the community, and the thoughts of all of us have been suddenly turned to the loss of one who was well known among us, and to whom I was much attracted. A man of great power of industry; a man of noble ambition, even if not most wise; a man who always conscientiously worked for what he thought to be the good of the community. He who had gone successfully through a stormy life, who had grown to be an old man, would have grasped a worldly, but perishing honor, not ignobly; he grasped at it, fell below it, and died broken-hearted. Let it be written of him that he was a man who lived in a stormy time, and who sought the good of the community. If ever a man died broken-hearted, he did. By and by, when the excitements of the time has passed away, we shall say many things of him which it is not the time and place to say now. Death is brought close to us all. We see that it spares neither the temperate, nor the wise, nor the good. It spreads its pall over all, and makes us to see the fallibility and uncertainty of life. Live so wisely that when your work is done and when your hands shall be rolled, the gates shall open to you, and the children of light shall receive you in your Father's house.

There was a peculiar impressiveness in Mr. Beecher's manner, which affected his auditors visibly.

Discourse by Rev. Dewitt C. Talmage—A View of Mr. Greeley's Life.

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle last evening a large congregation assembled to hear Rev. Dewitt C. Talmage on the subject of "Horace Greeley—living and dead." Taking his text from Zachariah, eleventh chapter and second verse, "Howl, fir-tree, for the cedar is fallen," the speaker said: Horace Greeley is dead! The caricaturist drops his pencil, the writer his pen, the merchant his yard-stick, the child its toy, to sound his eulogium. His success depended on his own unaided efforts, and was conquered by his indefatigable will. See him in Vermont with his butternut coat, and quaint dress, helping his father to derive a sustenance from a wretched soil, and who will say that he was unfitted to write *What I Know About Farming*. Look at him coming to this City on the Albany boat, a poor printer boy, and subsequently seated in the highest journalistic chair in the world, and say that you have no chance. Every sound man enters life with a capital of $100,000. You may ask me to prove this. Your right arm is worth $5,000; your left arm, your right leg and your left are each worth the same; that is a capital of $20,000 to start with. Your mind is worth at least $20,000, for would you consent to live in Bloomingdale for even a limited time for that amount? Your immortal soul is worth the remaining $60,000, and yet there are young men waiting for institutions and circumstances to make them. Fool, make yourself! Columbus was a weaver, Hall a soap-maker, Arkwright a barber, the learned Bloomfield a shoemaker, Æsop a slave, Hogarth an engraver of pewter pots, Sixtus the V. a swineherd, Homer a beggar, and Horace Greeley started life in New-York with $10 75 in his pocket, just as well off as if he had the round $11; but there are a great many young men waiting for the twenty-five cents. People say it was his eccentricity that caused his success. Oh, no! many have got as far as being bad penmen and wearing slouched hats, but they have not been Horace Greeleys. In England, they used to wear large collars, but they were not Byrons. It was not eccentricity that made Horace Greeley, but hard work; and just here comes a warning from Providence to all brain-workers. At the private table of the lecturer Mr. Greeley said that he had not had a sound sleep in fifteen years, and when asked why he was in the habit of writing with his arm at such an elevation, replied that he had a great amount of work to do, and could not have his lungs compressed. During the late war, and subsequent to it, he might be seen on the railroad cars, hastening to meet an engagement to lecture, and at the same time he was busy in the preparation of material for history, and pondering over many things of which would be occupation more than sufficient for an ordinary man. And yet people will be found to say that disappointment has caused his death. The lecturer did not believe it, unless, indeed, that it was the last straw that broke the back of the camel. A man with his great cerebral development, and philosophical intellect could not succumb to a reverse of fortune. The inference is that too much work is bad, and the reverend gentleman took occasion to remonstrate with his brethren of the literary world on their excessive labor. The money that a man makes out of midnight toil is paid for his funeral expenses. The devil goes into the artists' studio and the room of editors, and tempts them to increased labor. Then, when their health is broken down there is satanic congratulation. In the language of the railroad it is necessary to slow up. In all editorial rooms let the warning come from the fate of Kirk White, Henry J. Raymond, and Horace Greeley. The death of the last-named is a national calamity, and it is surprising to observe with what unanimity all classes have sympathized in the great loss the country has sustained. The storm of reproach and vituperation is hushed when his death is announced, and on Wednesday or Thursday next, when the nation follows the remains of Horace Greeley to the grave, the distinction of Republican and Democrat will not be recognized. Every State will vote for him now, and the electoral college of the world will pronounce him President of the intellectual progress of the last twenty years. We see in this case how children become reconciled over the coffin of a parent, so the great political parties will now grasp hands across the sepulchre of the illustrious dead. A loving daughter could not hold him back from death, and surely she had enough of trouble—a mother gone, and one nearly dead, a daughter and mother gone, and all within a few weeks. God succor that terrible anguish, and be to her more than mother, lover, and father. God called him, and he had to go. It behooved editors of newspapers who wielded so great an influence to be Christianlike and inculcate sound moral maxims, otherwise they would be called to a rigid account. Horace Greeley was the great apostle of temperance, and preached a crusade against all forms of intoxicating drinks, from the rye whisky, that tumbles the poor into the ditch, to the wine-glass that ruins the fine lady in her parlor. All the utensils in the gin-shops rattled with glee on the announcement of his death. Though he is dead, the principles he advocated will live; though the standard-bearer has fallen, the colors will be carried on to victory. The preacher feelingly alluded to the religious life of Mr. Greeley, and in quoting the words said to have been murmured in his last moments by the illustrious dead, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," expressed a belief that any man who could say that is fitted for anything in life or eternity. Let the nation uncover her head while the body of the man is borne along the streets he traversed as a friendless boy, hang out signals black and white, bring him across the river where he always loved to come, then on to Green-Wood. Toll loud the bell, and put him down into the snow, and let him have the only rest he has known in thirty years. His right hand is closed, for he has no more great words to write. His brow is cool, his heart at peace, for it will never break again. Put not on his grave daisy nor blossom, but a scroll, half open, which may be read on both sides, "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me yet liveth." The interesting discourse was appropriately followed by the playing of the Miserere, from "Trovatore," and the Dead March in "Saul."

Rev. Dr. Putnam's Remarks on the Subject.

Rev. Dr. Putnam referred to the death of Mr. Greeley in his sermon at the First Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He spoke at some length of the part taken by Mr. Greeley in the anti-slavery struggle, tracing his career down to the time when he became a candidate for the Presidency of the nation. Then, said the speaker, he became the target for editors and artists to shoot at. He was attacked so pitilessly on every hand that he at last succumbed and died. There had been nothing so sad since the death of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Greeley and Public Opinion—An Unpublished Letter of June 27, 1872.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—As an introduction to the subjoined letter, it is proper to state that Mr. Greeley was a warm personal friend of Charles Lanman, to whom it was addressed. Mr. Lanman's earlier essays as a writer were published in the *New-Yorker*. Although he never participated in politics, Mr. Greeley occasionally favored him with letters of advice, and took a special interest in the success of his *Dictionary of Congress*. Mr. Greeley's last note to Mr. Lanman is as follows:

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

FRIEND LANMAN: Received yours of the 25th inst. I have all my life been doing what people called vastly foolish, impolitic acts, and I did not dispute their judgment. I only said that what I did seemed to me the right thing. If I should die before election, or be beaten therein, please testify for me that I do not regret having braved public opinion when I thought it wrong and knew it to be merciless. Yours,

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The *Cross Gazette* announces the dismantling of the fortifications of Bitche in the Vosges, the siege of which continued till the conclusion of peace. The citidel alone will be preserved.

The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police has just tried M. Marcelin, editor of *La Vie Parisienne*, for having published, on Oct. 26, without previous authorization, a drawing representing an exhibition of insects, in which Prince de Bismarck figured in a ridiculous light. The Court condemned him to 200 francs fine.

A petroleum well has been discovered near Caserta, near Naples. A Milanese house has undertaken to make a preliminary essay of the oil and of the mode of extracting it, and will work the concern provided it can be made to yield a profit—a very doubtful point, if one bears in mind the utter failure which has attended all previous attempts to turn Italian petroleum to account.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The *Etoile Belge* says it learns from a good source that the Ministry is resolved to maintain the *status quo* in the army. The retirement of Gen. Guillaume, the Minister of War, is therefore certain. He is to receive the superior command of all the principal military schools, which are now all located in the block of buildings close to the Bois de la Cambre at Brussels."

A Brussels correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes: "Negotiations for a long time pending between the Belgian Government and the Luxemburg Railway Company for the purchase of that property having now been definitively broken off, the Ministry has proposed to the Chamber the construction of a competing line, on behalf of the State, commencing from Athies, in Belgian Luxemburg, and taking a route in the direction of Charleroi."

The Birmingham *Post* says: "The pious roughs of Oldham have punished the

THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Delano's Report of the Operations of His Department.

The Indians and Their Management—Our Public Lands—Patents and Pensions—The Census—The Railways of the Country—Public Buildings and Institutions.

The following is the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior on the operations of the Department for the year 1872:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Oct. 31, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this Department through the year. It has been made as concise as possible, to present an intelligent review of the work of the year, and contains, also, such suggestions and recommendations as, in my judgment, will conduce to the more successful administration of the Bureaus of the Department.

It is a source of satisfaction to be able to report substantial reforms and real progress in each and all the Bureaus during the year, and they are now, without exception, in excellent condition. The Indian Office is working in the most satisfactory manner; the Patent Office reports important improvements in the details of management; the Land Office has brought up the large arrears of work which had embarrassed its operations for years; the Pension Office has materially reduced the number of claims on file at the beginning of the year, for the first time since the close of the war; the ninth census is completed in a shorter time and in a more satisfactory manner than ever before; and the Bureau of Education is rapidly increasing its field of usefulness.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Attention is invited to the able and interesting report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is more than usually full of information relative to the present numbers, location, and condition of all the tribes under the administrative control of the Indian Office.

Measured by any true standard, the present Indian policy of the Government has proved a success, inasmuch as for three years it has secured the largest and freest extension and development of our railways and frontier settlements which was possible under the circumstances, with far less of loss of life and property than would have been suffered under any other plan of dealing with the hostile and roving tribes beyond the Missouri River. In our intercourse with the Indians it must always be borne in mind that we are the more powerful party, and have uniformly regarded the Indians as the wards of the nation. We are assuming, and I think with propriety, that our civilization ought to take the place of their barbarous habits. We, therefore, claim the right to control the soil which they occupy, and we assume that it is our duty to coerce them, if necessary, into the adoption and practice of our habits and customs. In doing this, it seems to me that humanity and justice, as well as honor and dignity, demand that our conduct should be characterized, so far as practicable, by forbearance and uniform kindness of treatment.

It may be true, as the Commissioner remarks, that the only object at which practical statesmanship will aim is to reduce the evil to a minimum in degree; and circumscribe the field of its operations as closely as possible, and to forward the operation of those causes and give scope to those forces which will most speedily put an end to its duration. This much the Indian policy is effecting. The feeding system adopted with the dangerous and hostile tribes has reduced the loss of life and property to a degree which must be termed inconsiderable, when the extent of territory and the exposure of our settlements are fairly taken into account. The reservation system withdraws the great body of the Indians from the direct path of our industrial progress, and allows the work of settlement and the extension of our railways to go forward up to the full limit of the capacities of capital and immigration, with absolutely no check or diminution on account of Indian hostility, actual or apprehended. There is not a mile of railway which has authority of law for its construction, and upon which the capital stands ready, which is unbuilt today by reason of danger from Indian attack. There is not a family at the East, or newly arrived from Europe, which is desirous of a western settlement, but can locate itself in safety on public lands at any point from Omaha to Sacramento. It follows, from these two propositions, that the peaceful progress of settlement and railway enterprise is only limited by the resources of the country and the expansiveness of our population. The work of circumscribing and confining the evil, of which complaint is made, is, therefore, being carried forward as rapidly and effectively as in the nature of the case is possible; and the three conditions of a successful treatment of the Indian difficulty are shown to be realized in the present policy of the Government toward the hostile and semi-hostile tribes.

While the accomplishment of the objects already referred to may embrace all that practical statesmanship demands, there is still another view of the Indian question to which the Commissioner does not allude in his report, but which enters largely into the new policy, and which has unquestionably commended it to a large class of people who are seldom attracted to the discussion of political questions, or to the active participation in governmental details. I refer to the scheme of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians.

To what extent the success of the conditions above alluded to is due to the workings of the last named, I have no means of determining, and it is a question which each man will doubtless settle in his own way, from his own standpoint. I have no doubt, however, but that the civilizing portion of the policy has exerted a most beneficent influence upon the entire question, inasmuch as it has brought into the Indian service an entirely new element, the direct effect of which has been the great improvement in the *personnel* of the service, and, consequently, in the entire treatment of the whole Indian population.

Industrial progress and settlement have been unimpeded, probably as much on account of the more humane treatment of the Indians, as because of their confinement to a smaller area upon restricted reservations; and they have also submitted more quietly to confinement upon smaller reservations, for the same reason. Many, if not a majority, of the causes which, in years past, excited Indian hostilities, have ceased to exist. The Indians are becoming convinced of the entire good faith of the Government in its peaceful overtures, and they manifest a disposition to respond in a similar spirit of peace and good will.

That a semi-hostile condition still exists in some remote localities, as in Arizona and some portions of Texas, for example, is no doubt as properly attributable to the non-extension of the policy in its entirety over those sections as to its inefficiency or failure. That it works unfriendly or wholly where it is thought to, and, even among tribes before regarded as almost incorrigible, is very good evidence that it will work equally well elsewhere, under similar circumstances.

In Arizona, the special commissioner sent out by the Department has reported improper or inefficient agents on duty and asked their removal, which is being rapidly done as suitable persons can be found to replace them. It is but reasonable, therefore, to request the withholding of untriendly criticism relative to the efficiency of the policy until the Department is prepared to announce that it is thoroughly inaugurated in all its parts over all the tribes under control of the Indian Office.

The military occupancy of posts adjacent to the Indian country has not been withdrawn, and should not be so long as there is the slightest danger of Indian incursions upon the settlements, or attempts to prevent the extension of new settlements in all legitimate directions. A show of strength will be needed for some time to enforce the new policy.

The policy of confining the wild tribes to smaller reservations is regarded as of the utmost importance; and carried forward to its full extent, will result in restricting them to an area of sufficient extent to furnish them farms for cultivation, and no more. The rapid elimination of game from the former hunting-grounds must operate largely in favor of our efforts to confine the Indians to smaller areas, and compel them to abandon their nomadic customs, and establish themselves in permanent homes. So long as the game existed in abundance there was little disposition manifested to abandon the chase, even though Government bounty was dispensed in great abundance, affording them ample means of support. When the game shall have disappeared, we shall be well forward in the work in hand.

In the country now occupied by the majority of the tribes of the Dacotah nation, bordering on the Missouri River, and by the Rees, Mandans, Gros-Ventres, River Crows, and Assiniboines, near the same river, there is but little land that is available for agriculture, on account of the great dryness of the summers and the intense cold of the winters. Without irrigation nothing can be raised except in the narrow bottoms skirting the larger water-courses. Some of the tribes there resident are endeavoring to farm, but their efforts have little effect beyond discouraging them from all farming operations. They must have a better location for agricultural pursuits, else but little improvement can be made in their condition.

The Sioux, Mandans, and other tribes at Fort Berthold, numbering about 2,500 persons, have been engaged in farming for a number of years. Their efforts have not been attended with encouraging success, for reasons above stated; but they are becoming well convinced that their only hope for the future lies in agriculture, and they are inquiring for a more favorable location for farming. I feel confident that their removal to the Indian Territory south of Kansas can be made with their cheerful assent next year. There their habits of industry, and the knowledge they already possess of agriculture pursuits, will doubtless enable them to make rapid progress in the direction of self-support and civilization.

This leads me to allude once more to the subject of a plan for the proper organization and settlement of the Indian Territory lying south of Kansas. The events of the year have seemed to confirm the opinion expressed in my last annual report, that the interests of both Indians and whites will be subserved by organizing that country under a territorial form of government, apportioning the lands into farms of proper area among the Indians now thereon, and using all proper influences to settle other tribes therein in the same way.

It is certain that but little progress can be made in the work of civilization while the Indians are suffered to roam at large over immense reservations, hunting and fishing, and making war upon neighboring tribes. It is only as they are led into habits of industry, and learn the advantages of labor, that anything can be done to elevate them. Industry is the great civilizer; without it no race can be permanently benefited. Efforts should all tend in that direction which will most effectually cultivate those habits. This can best be done by placing them upon farms, and giving them such material aid and practical instruction as will enable them to cultivate their farms profitably. In proportion as they do this will they learn the advantage of our form of life, and abandon their present habits. This must be the work of time; but I confidently believe the result will vindicate the wisdom of the policy in force.

There is but little in the past to encourage the belief that the adult Indian of today can be very thoroughly civilized. We can hope for little more than to hold him in restraint, confine him to smaller reservations, and induce him to remain at peace, while we devote the energies of the Department to the improvement of the rising generation.

The policy of reducing the area of present reservations, and consolidating friendly tribes or bands, may be regarded as the first step toward the establishment of the Indians upon farms. We have now under control of the Indian Office tribes in every stage of civilization, from the partially civilized nations in the Indian Territory, with their schools, churches, and written language, to the hostile tribes of Arizona, which know nothing of the habits of civilization. The former are, no doubt, as well fitted as they will ever become in their present mode of life for settlement upon farms of proper size. The latter can only be brought gradually to that condition, the first step toward which, as has been said, is confining them to smaller reservations than they at present occupy. This subject has been presented to the various delegations which have visited the East, and by the several commissions to the Indian tribes at their homes. It has been received with interest by all, and while the most of them are not yet sufficiently convinced of the advantage and necessity of an agricultural life to appreciate the importance of removal, those who have made some progress in farming have expressed a willingness to adopt the suggestion, if some of their leading chiefs can be allowed to visit the new Territory and examine their proposed new homes. Judicious management will, in a few years, secure the removal of a large portion of the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains to the Indian Territory.

I cannot regard the rapid disappearance of the game from its former haunts as a matter prejudicial to our management of the Indians. On the contrary, as they become convinced that they can no longer rely upon the supply of game for their support, will they turn to the more reliable source of subsistence furnished at the agencies, and endeavor to so live that their supply will be regularly dispensed. A few years of cessation from the chase will tend to unfit them for their former mode of life, and they will be the more readily led into new directions, toward industrial pursuits and peaceful habits.

In the present imperfect system of detailed reports from agents, as to the conditions of the tribes in regard to the progress in industry, it is difficult to furnish any statement in figures as to the condition of all the tribes. The following statement, however, will show the progress made by twenty tribes in the southern superintendency, during the past four years, in the work of farming and stock-raising. They do not include the larger and more civilized nations, Cherokees, Creek, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, occupying the Indian Territory:

In population they have increased	12 per cent.
In schools	350 per cent.
In teachers	200 per cent.
In scholars	380 per cent.
In number of acres cultivated	300 per cent.
In number of bushels wheat raised	500 per cent.
In number of bushels corn raised	685 per cent.
In number of bushels oats raised from 1868 to	9,243 in 1872
In number of bushels potatoes raised	900 per cent.
In number of tons hay raised	750 per cent.
In number of horses owned by	250 per cent.
In number of cattle owned by	1,000 per cent.
In number of hogs owned by	1,000 per cent.
Total value	250 per cent

The increase in value is from $751,183 in 1868, to $1,420,285 in 1872.

It is gratifying to be able to report the general and very encouraging success of the Indian policy. There is nothing in the sporadic murmurs and outrages to weaken confidence in the final success of measures now in force for the treatment of the Indian tribes. So far from any change of policy being decided upon, or being indicated as necessary by the events of the year, there is abundant reason to take all proper steps to render the policy more efficient wherever it may be found necessary, and to extend it over tribes where it has not yet been established.

The aid and co-operation of the various religious associations of the country have been of the highest value. In no case has there been the slightest misunderstanding between them and the Department, and they have, in all cases, responded promptly to my wishes and suggestions. They are, without exception, doing all in their power to render the humane and peaceful policy of the Government as efficient as possible. In every missionary society having a part in this great work the Department recognizes a most valuable assistant, thus largely increasing the working force of the Government, and without expense.

The report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the past year not yet having been received, I am unable to state anything with regard to their operations during that time.

If the policy now in force with regard to the Indians can be maintained and perfected until it reaches all the tribes now occupying our soil, I feel confident that it will result in the amelioration of their condition in every respect, make many of the tribes self-sustaining, elevate them morally and mentally, and greatly reduce the present expense of their management. To effect this in the shortest time, it will be necessary to have the policy so clearly defined and established that it cannot be misunderstood, and to secure the completest co-operation of all the influences which have been invoked in its behalf.

The missionary authorities have done well in their portion of the work. They have not only generally nominated, as agents, good men, whose hearts are in the work, but they have moulded and directed a healthy public sentiment favorable to the Indian policy, without which no measure of Governmental policy in this country can be entirely successful. They have done so well in their branch of the work that I would not assume the responsibility of suggesting or advising any change in their methods. Yet I cannot refrain from quoting an extract from a report by the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who made a very extensive tour of inspection among the wild tribes of the Upper Missouri River during the past Summer:

"I have returned from my three months' tour among the Indians, more than ever convinced of the propriety and the feasibility of the President's policy in the conduct of Indian affairs. If time be given, it must more and more commend itself to the Christian people of the country. It is of so recent origin that it is, as yet, not fairly inaugurated in all its details. It seems to me, however, that some of the church missionary authorities have not yet fully realized the importance of the work when the President, in the establishment of this policy, invited them to perform. They were requested to select agents, and the Department expected them to name men of integrity, business experience, and capacity, sufficient to conduct the affairs of the agency honestly and efficiently. This has been done in a highly-satisfactory manner. But the new policy contemplates the moral and religious welfare of the Indians, to effect which the agents should be men, not only in favor of the new policy, but who will take an active part in promoting it in all its details. This can only be done properly, as I believe, by men of pronounced religious convictions. * * * It is not enough that agents are willing to tolerate missionary work among their people; they should be men who can and will labor efficient ad themselves in the work, and cordially acquiesce in all proper missionary appliances. There are men now on duty as agents who, although good business men, have no confidence whatever in the capacity or disposition of the Indian for moral or mental improvement, nor any desire, apparently, to see the experiment tried. Such men are obstacles; the missionary branch of the present policy, and of the Government, whom I am well satisfied the churches which nominated them would promptly remove if their situation were invited to the subject. These same remarks apply to all Government employes at the agencies.

The success of the present policy is so encouraging that I would gladly see it perfected and carried on in its full integrity and especially. The many religious bodies have renderes such valuable assistance in the past, and seem so heartily in accord with the Executive and the Department, that they will undoubtedly act upon the suggestion made above, and wherever it may be necessary replace unfit agents by those who will be entirely satisfactory to the Department, while at the same time carrying out, in other particulars, the details of the peace policy."

I concur in the suggestions made by the Assistant Secretary; and the Department has received evidences from a majority of the missionary societies having a part in this work that those suggestions are received in the most cordial Christian spirit, and will be acted upon wherever it may be found to be necessary.

The duty of the nation toward the original occupants of the soil, who have become the wards of the nation by the fortunes of conquest and territorial acquisition, seems to me plainly marked out. The Executive is endeavoring in good faith, and in what is deemed the most proper and efficient manner, to fulfill the nation's duty toward a helpless and dependent race. He has sought to combine influences which may effect their physical and moral elevation and improvement. The missionary authorities have an entire race placed under their control, to treat with in accordance with the teachings of our higher Christian civilization. Their work is immense, and while results may not be encouraging within a very short time, they must lose faith in the power of our aggressive civilization if they refuse to accept the truth or forego their efforts in this direction until complete success is attained.

Even though the success we hope to attain may be put partial, yet the very efforts the Government is making in so righteous a cause must redound to the substantial good as well as to the honor and glory of the country by attracting public attention to so commendable a work, and educating the people into a higher conception of the duties of the nation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	1,370,320.16
Located with military warrants	389,460.00
Taken for homesteads	4,071,329.14
Located with college-scrip	82,240.00
Grants to railroads	3,554,887.58
Grants to wagon-roads	485,947.91
Approved to states as swamp	714,255.19
Indian-scrip locations	5,760.00
Total	11,884,975.64

A quantity greater by 1,099,270.25 acres than was disposed of the previous year. The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to $3,216,106. During the same period there were surveyed 22,016,608 acres, which, added to the quantity already surveyed, amounts to 583,364,780 acres, leaving unsurveyed an area of 1,251,633,620 acres.

The Commissioner's report is accompanied with the usual papers and tabular statements, showing in detail the transactions of his office for the past year. The reports of the United States Surveyors-General, which form the appendix to his report, are replete with the most interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They all make mention of the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season, and the increased yield of all manner of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal pursuit, the agricultural products have so far exceeded the local demand as to cause large shipments of cereals to the Eastern States. The Commissioner's suggestions in reference to the propriety of consolidating into one statute the principal features of the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, are, in my judgment, specially worthy of the attention of Congress. The necessity of a reorganization of the clerical force in his office, and of vesting him with authority to appoint special agents who shall bring the subordinate officers more immediately under his supervision, is clearly and forcibly stated, and the matter will, I earnestly hope, receive the early and favorable action of Congress. I take great pleasure in bearing emphatic testimony to the marked zeal, integrity, and efficiency of the head of this Bureau, and the intelligent promptness with which the duties of his office have been discharged. By his unremitting efforts, seconded by the cheerful industry of his clerical force, not only has the rapidly-increasing current business of the office been expeditiously attended to, but the accumulated arrearages of years have been brought up to date, thus placing this important branch of the public service in a condition eminently satisfactory to all who have to do with it.

PATENTS.

Needed reforms have been made in the condition of the Patent Office during the past year, the most noticeable and important of which is the abolition of the old form of Patent Office reports, and the substitution therefor of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office. Defective as the old reports were, and published from two to three years after the date of the issue of the patents to them, their discontinuance seemed to greatly alarm the inventors and manufacturers of the country, and the demand for their restoration, or an adequate substitute, was so great as to require prompt action in that direction. During the last session of Congress, authority was given to publish the Official Gazette of the Patent Office, comprising the Commissioner's decisions, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the Circuit Courts in patent cases, all changes in the rules of practice of the office, notice of all applications for extension of patents, a brief of the specifications, and the full claims of all the patents issued, together with such illustrations of the principal figures of the patents as would give to the public a clear idea of what is patented. It will thus be seen that these publications embrace very much more than was contained in the old Patent Office reports; and, instead of being two or three years behind date, as the old reports were, they are issued within three days of the delivery of the letters-patent. This work seems to meet the demand, and is received with universal favor.

The number of applications for patents, including reissues and designs, during the year ended Sept. 30, 1872, was 19,587; the number of applications for extension of patents, 284; the number of applications for the registering of trade-mark was 589. During the same time there were issued 13,626 patents, 233 extensions, 556 certificates of registry of trade-marks, and 3,100 caveats have been filed. This shows a small increase over the number of the preceding year. The fees received during the same period, from all sources, amounted to $1,700,964 86, and the total expenditure to $623,563 90, making the receipts in excess of the expenditures to the amount of $77,400 96.

It will at once be perceived that the addition of about twenty thousand applications for patents every year must greatly increase the work of the office. Over 260,000 applications for patents have been filed since 1836, and over 135,000 patents have been granted. The drawings, models, and files accompanying these applications must be so classified and arranged as to facilitate access to them, otherwise there would be constant danger of duplicating patents upon the same invention, and each year's accumulation adds largely to this danger. The office is now being administered under the organization and same law and the same general organization adopted at its inauguration, when only from one hundred to five hundred applications were made per annum.

The office has outgrown the plan of organization that was sufficient for it then, and a new organization has become absolutely necessary to secure to inventors and to the country the benefits of our patent system. I invite attention to the communication forwarded to Congress suggesting a reorganization of the Patent Office.

The Commissioner urges the importance of a separation of the Patent-office from the Department of the Interior. This matter is embraced in the bill now pending before Congress for a reorganization of the Bureau. Another subject which is also mentioned as greatly needed is the necessity for more room for the work of the Patent-office. A plan has been devised by which it is thought the model-gallery will be sufficient, in all time to come, to store such models as it may be desirable to retain in the office; but for the working force and the necessary files no room is at present available. It is impossible to transact the business of the office, with safety to the inventors or the manufacturing interests of the country, excepting with more room in which to arrange the files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of office business.

The work of the office has been conducted in the most satisfactory manner during the entire term of the present Commissioner, and I most cheerfully attest his efficiency and capacity for its manifold and delicate duties.

PENSIONS.

There are now on the pension-rolls the names of 578 widows of soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War, a decrease of fifty-six since the last annual report. The names of 1,157 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution, and prior to the late rebellion, excepting the War of 1812, are borne on the rolls, being fifty-seven less than the preceding year.

During the last fiscal year there were examined and allowed 6,317 original applications for invalid pensions of soldiers, at an annual aggregate yearly rate of $926,440; and 5,118 applications for increased pension of invalid soldiers, at an aggregate yearly rate of $261,165 50. During the same period 7,120 original pensions to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $950,798, and 290 applications, of the same class, for increase of pension were admitted at an aggregate annual rate of $36,—. The number of claims, original and increase, admitted during the year, was 18,843, and the annual amount of pensions thus granted was $1,683,433 35. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were on the rolls the names of 95,406 invalid military pensioners, whose pensions annually amounted to $6,611,854 97, and of 113,518 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers, whose yearly pensions amounted to $14,530,778 39, making an aggregate of 208,923 army pensioners, at a total annual rate of $20,142,633 36. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners was $10,145,145 49, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $17,366,156 02, making a grand total of $27,511,301 51, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

During the same year there were examined and allowed 181 original applications for invalid navy pensions, at an aggregate annual rate of $14,582; 168 applications of the same class for increase of pensions, at a total yearly rate of $3,915: 124 new applications of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of those who died in the navy, at an aggregate yearly rate of $18,494; and 6 pensions of the same class were increased at an annual rate of $654. On the 30th day of June, 1872, there were borne on the rolls of navy pensioners the names of 1,349 invalids, at an annual aggregate of $136,545, and 1,730 widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate yearly rate of $269,208; making the whole number of such pensioners 3,179, at a total annual rate of $405,753. The aggregate amount paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids was $149,442 85, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, $295,186 57; a total amount of $444,629 42, which includes the expenses of disbursement.

On the 30th day of June, 1871, there were pending 26,190 applications of soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. During the year subsequent to that date there were received 6,548 applications of survivors of that war, and 3,815 applications of widows, in all 10,361 applications, making a grand total of 36,551 claims for pension of this description filed prior to June 30, 1873. Of these there were allowed, during the last fiscal year, 17,021 applications of survivors, at a total annual rate of $1,834,016; and 3,105 applications of widows, at an annual aggregate rate of $298,080, making a total of 20,126 claims allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $1,932,096. Four thousand eight hundred and forty-five claims were rejected during the year, leaving 11,580 claims pending on the 30th of June last. On the 1st inst. there were pending 6,184 claims, more than half of which are believed to be without merit, and will probably be rejected. The total amount paid during the year to survivors of the war of 1812, $1,977,415 84, and to widows, $335,903 63; a total amount of $2,313 409 47, including the expenses of disbursement.

The number of pensions of all classes, granted during the past fiscal year, was 33,838. During that period there were dropped from the pension-rolls, from various causes, 9,388 names, leaving a grand total of 252,450 pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1872, whose yearly pensions amount to $25,480,378 30. The amount paid during said year for pensions of all classes, including the expenses of disbursements, was $30,169,340 60, being $2,908,043 03 less than the amount paid during the preceding year.

Four hundred and forty-three bounty-land warrants were issued during the year, for 53,040 acres, being 338,120 less than the number of acres issued for the preceding year.

During the same period, 782 persons availed themselves of the benefits of the act of June 30, 1870, providing for artificial limbs and appliances for resection, or commutation, of whom 458 preferred the latter.

On the 30th of June, 1872, there were on file, unadjusted, 97,156 claims of invalid pensions, 33,762 claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, and 11,586 claims of soldiers and widows of soldiers in the war of 1812, making a total of 93,518 claims. The Commissioner estimates that the claims for pension on account of the war of 1812 will be disposed of by the 1st May next.

The investigation of frauds continues to receive especial attention, with such gratifying results, both in the detection and repression of wrong doing, as to demand a continuance of the present policy.

It is estimated that $30,480,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The great increase of interest in education throughout the country, in the last few years, is gratifying to every sincere patriot. Of this increase I believe, the Bureau of Education is one of the principal exciting causes; and the hearty indorsement of the office, by educators of every section and every sort of institution, is a fitting recognition.

The business of the office has increased so rapidly during the past year, that 2,900 letters have been received and 3,500 have been written by it, an increase of more than 150 per cent. over the same work last year. More than 33,000 documents have been distributed in the same time, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. over last year.

The report of the Educational Bureau will show the amount and character of the work of the office. No previous volume contains such a mine of educational facts and statistics for the guidance and information of the country. I recommend increased appropriations for the office.

The bill, introduced at the last session of Congress by the Committee of the House on Education and Labor, providing for the expenditure of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in establishing an educational fund and in assisting the States in the universal education of their youth, has received the unanimous approval of the educators of the Union; and I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

CENSUS.

The report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census announces the completion of that great national work. All the tables of the census are now in press, whether for the three quarto volumes authorized, or for the compendium to be published in octavo. The quarto volumes are at the present date wholly in type, except about 150 pages of the volume on Industry. The Population volume will, it is anticipated, be laid upon the desks of members on the assembling of Congress in December. The other volumes will follow with only such interval as is required for press-work and binding. The early completion of the census is a subject of congratulation, inasmuch as the use to be made of the statistics obtained with so much of labor and expense depends very greatly on its prompt publication. The wonderful and rapid changes of population and industry as occur in the United States, the census remains even approximately true but very few years after the date of enumeration. Every year, therefore, for which the publication of results is delayed, subtracts a large portion of the actual present utility of the census. There still remains, in fact, a second necessary use of the statistical retrospect and comparison, which is independent of this consideration. But the main object of the census, in which alone would be found the justification for so great an expenditure of labor and money, is its immediate use in directing the legislation and the industrial and social efforts of the present age. For this purpose, every month saved in publication amounts to a large positive addition to the value of the work.

The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for illustrating graphically the quarto volumes of the census has been expended with results which, it is believed, will meet with cordial recognition and approval from Congress and the country. No authority or appropriation exists for maps and charts to accompany the compendium in octavo, the copy for which is today sent to the Congressional printer from the Census Office. The expense of illustrating in this style a work of which so large an edition is to be printed as of the compendium would be very considerable, and I do not feel justified in making a distinct recommendation to that effect, but content myself with suggesting the matter, leaving it to Congress to determine whether the expenditure will be consistent with other calls upon the revenues. I do, however, strongly recommend that a statistical atlas of the United States, based upon the results of the ninth census, to contain a large number of maps, with appropriate text and tables, be authorized in an edition not exceeding five thousand, to be prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of the Census, for distribution to public libraries, learned societies, colleges, and academies, with a view to promote that higher kind of political education which has heretofore been so greatly neglected in this country, but toward which the attention of the general public, as well as of instructors and students, is now being turned with the most lively interest. The exact knowledge of our country should be the basis of this education; and it is in the power of Congress, by authorizing such a publication as is here recommended, to practically inaugurate the study of political and social statistics in the colleges and higher schools of the land.

The recommendation made by the Superintendent for a census to be taken in 1875 will, I trust, receive the early and earnest attention of Congress. Such an account of the national numbers, wealth, and industry would form an invaluable catalogue and guide-book to the American sections in the International Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, as well as constitute a noble monument to the progress and unparalleled

THE POST-OFFICE.

Story of the Postmaster-General for the Last Fiscal Year.

Financial Operations of the Department—The Railroad Mail Service—Depredations—Foreign Mails—The Franking Privilege—The Telegraph and the Post-Office.

The following is the annual report of the Postmaster-General of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1872.

SIR: The ordinary revenues of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, including revenue from money-order business, were $21,915,426 37, and the expenditures of all kinds $26,658,192 31. For the year ended June 30, 1871, the ordinary revenues were $20,037,045 42, and the expenditures $24,390,104 08. The increase of revenue for the year 1872 over the year 1871 was $1,878,380 95, or 9.37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures $2,268,088 23, or 9.29 per cent., showing a net increase of expenditures of $389,707 28. The increase in revenue for the year 1872 over 1870, was $3,036,048 72, or 16.08 per cent., and the increase of expenditures for 1872 over 1870, was $3,309,354 68, or 14.17 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1872, compared with 1871, was greater than the increase for 1871 compared with 1870, by $720 712 18; and the increase of expenditures for 1872, compared with 1871, was greater than the increase for 1871, compared with 1870, by $1,226,621 78.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000, appropriated for the transportation of free matter, and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steam-ship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general Treasury for the year 1872 is $3,317,765 94, against $2,928,858 66 for the year 1871.

The accompanying report of the Auditor fully sets forth the details of the financial operations of the Department:

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1874, are		$30,863,167
The revenues estimated at 10 per cent. increase over last year	$23,619,231	
Estimated revenue from money-order business	100,000	
Estimated increase in revenue consequent on the introduction of postal cards	833,334—	24,552,565
Leaving a deficiency of		$6,310,602

The foregoing estimates do not include the following special appropriations in the nature of subsidies:

For mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and Japan and China	$500,000 00
For special subsidy for like service, under sections 3 and 6 of the act approved June 1, 1872, from Oct. 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874	375,000 00
For mail steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil	150,000 00
For like service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	75,000 00
Total	$1,100,000 00

Of the deficiency appropriated for the year 1870, there was unexpended June 30, 1871, the sum of		$3,690,000 00
Of the amount appropriated for 1871, there was unexpended at the close of that year		3,035,032 00
Amount appropriated for the year 1872		3,969,383 00
A total of		$10,694,415 00
There was drawn during the last fiscal year, of the amount unexpended at the close of the year 1870, for payments on account of that year	$68[illegible]	
Of the amount appropriated for the year 1871, for payments on account of that year	416,636 00	
Of the amount appropriated for the year 1872	3,083 750 00—	3,568,750 00
Leaving amount of deficiency appropriations undrawn		7,125,665 00
There was also carried to the "surplus fund" of the General Treasury, the deficiency appropriated for 1870, and not needed		2,621,636 00
Leaving in the general Treasury, undrawn, the sum of		$4,504,029 00
There was also in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States a balance of		250,984 06
Making the total amount available for payment of indebtedness to June 30, 1872		$4,755,013 06
Against which there are chargeable sundry unliquidated accounts, estimated as follows:		
For balances to foreign countries	$197,400 00	
For mail service under contract and recognized, but not yet reported	411,635 15	
Mail service still unrecognized	185,705 00—	794,740 15
Leaving, after settlement of all liabilities to June 30, 1872, a net balance of deficiency appropriations of		$3,960,272 91
The number of adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 541,455,070, representing		15,840,649 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,276,500, representing		1,663,196 50
Stamped envelopes, "request," 46,825,000, representing		1,391,630 00
Newspaper wrappers, 8,524,250, representing		175,152 50
The whole number of stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers was 655,380,820, of the aggregate value of		19,070,628 00

The increase in the issue of stamps, stamped envelopes, and newspaper-wrappers is exhibited by the following table:

Description.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.	Fiscal year ended June 30, 1871.
Adhesive postage-stamps	$15,840,649 00	$14,630,715 00
Stamped envelopes, plain	1,663,196 50	1,432,474 75
Stamped envelopes, request	1,391,630 00	1,434,181 50
Newspaper-wrappers	175,152 50	132,180 00
Aggregate	$19,070,628 00	$17,629,551 25

Description.	Increase amount.	Increase per cent.
Adhesive postage-stamps	$1,209,934 00	8.27
Stamped envelopes, plain	230,721 75	16.10
Stamped envelopes, request	*42,551 50	*2.96
Newspaper-wrappers	42,972 50	32.50
Aggregate	$1,441,076 75	8.17

*Decrease.

The number of packages of postage-stamps lost in the mails during the year was ten, representing $256, and of stamped envelopes none; being much less than losses from similar delinquencies in 1871 and previous years.

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1872, 5,544 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes.

There were at the close of the year 2,325 "special" offices, each with a mail-carrier whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office.

Of public mail routes in operation there were 7,259, aggregating in length 251,398 miles, in annual transportation 114,984,322 miles, and in annual cost $12,572,264. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route-agents, mail-route messengers, local agents, mail messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $2,206,944, the aggregate annual cost was $14,779,208.

The service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: Length, 57,911 miles; annual transportation, 62,491,749 miles; annual cost, $6,502,771—about 10.40 cents per mile.

Steam-boat routes: Length, 18,860 miles; annual transportation, 4,308,436 miles; annual cost, $779,865—about 18.10 cents per mile.

Other routes, on which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security": Length, 174,627 miles; annual transportation, 48,184,137 miles; annual cost, $5,289,628—about 11 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 13,039 miles; in annual transportation, 7,411,528 miles; and in cost, $1,542,869. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $331,418, the total increase in cost was $1,874,289.

The railroad routes have been increased in length 8,077 miles, and in cost, $777,792. Assuming the increase caused by the readjustment of rates for the year ended June 30, 1872, to be the same as that shown in table F for the year ended Sept. 30, 1872, viz.: $354,865, the expense for new railroad service may be set down at $422,937, being an average cost of $52 36 per mile per annum.

PROGRESS OF THE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD MAIL-SERVICE.

An interesting table, compiled from the annual reports of the Department, is presented herewith, showing the amount of railroad mail-service, and the cost thereof, in successive years, from the commencement of such service, in 1836, to June 30, 1872. The report for 1836 shows the annual transportation on railroad and steam-boat routes combined. The length of railroad routes was first reported to be 974 miles at the close of the year ended June 30, 1837. The length in 1872 was 57,911 miles, an increase of 56,937 miles in thirty-five years, being an average of over 1,626¾ miles per annum. The largest increase in length for any one year was for 1872, being 8,077 miles. The first report of the annual cost of railroad routes, uncombined with steam-boat routes, was $531,752 on the 4th of November, 1845. The cost in 1872 was $6,502,771, showing an increase of $5,971,019 in twenty-seven years, and an average increase of over $221 148 per annum. The largest increase in cost for any one year was for 1872, being $777,792.

READJUSTMENT OF PAY ON RAILROAD ROUTES.

Table E, presented herewith, exhibits returns of the character and amount of the mail service on railroad routes in the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Ohio, obtained with a view to the readjustment of the rates of pay on such routes in those States for the new contract term commencing 1st July, 1872. The table contains returns, also, from railroad routes in other States, submitted by the proprietors thereof, as the basis for the adjustment or readjustment of their compensation. The readjustment of rates on old routes and the adjustment of rates on new routes, founded on these returns, are shown in Table F, in which it will be seen that the rates were increased on 89 and decreased on 14 old, and fixed on 19 new routes, and that the net excess of the present over the former amount of annual pay by readjustment is $354,865 94. The number of new railroad routes put in operation within the year ending June 30, 1872, was 116, on which, as a general rule, temporary rates of compensation were fixed, not exceeding the maximum ($50 per mile per annum) allowed by law to roads of the third or lowest class, with the understanding that the pay should afterward be readjusted, if necessary, according to the grade of the service, to be shown by the usual returns. The 19 new routes included in Table F are exceptions to the rule, the proprietors having preferred to commence the transportation of the mails without a fixed compensation, leaving the rate of pay to be afterward determined according to the grade of the service.

POST-ROUTE MAPS.

The preparation and publication of post-route maps have been continued during the past year, under the supervision of the topographer, and the maps, as brought up in successive editions, have been distributed to postmasters, members of Congress, and others.

The map, in four sheets, of the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, is nearly completed, and the portion embracing Illinois is in course of distribution. Maps of other States will be taken in hand as fast as practicable, so as to extend the benefits of this very essential auxiliary to the work of the Department.

FINES AND DEDUCTIONS.

The amount of fines imposed upon contractors and deductions made from their pay for failures and other delinquencies for the last year was $92,381 47, and the amount remitted during the same period was $23,349 21, leaving the net amount of fines and deductions $69,032 26, as appears from the following recapitulation:

Amount of fines	$2,968 01
Amount of deductions	89,413 46
total	$92,381 47
Amount remitted	23,349 21
Net amount	$69,032 26

MAIL BAGS, LOCKS, AND KEYS.

A table appended to this report exhibits in detail the number, description, and cost of mail-bags, locks, and keys purchased and issued during the year. The total number of new mail-bags procured and put in service was 77,670, of which 65,212 were used for transmission of printed matter, and 12,458 for letter-mails. The cost was $99,020 61. The number of locks of the new kind purchased was 5,000, at a cost of $2,800. Of old iron mail-keys, 4,000 were purchased, at a cost of $800. The cost of repairing mail-locks was $1,236 30. The total amount expended for mail-locks and keys was $4,836 30.

THROUGH MAILS.

The transmission of through mails between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was greatly interrupted by snow blockades west of Omaha during portions of the months of December, January, February, and March last. The number of days on which no mails were received at San Francisco from New-York was, in December, 19; in January, 24; in February, 25; and in March, 10. The average time occupied in the transit to San Francisco from New-York was, in December, 214 hours 15 minutes; in January, 273 hours 17 minutes; in February, 467 hours 46 minutes; and in March, 194 hours 5 minutes. Only 11 mails out of 54 from New-York were carried through to San Francisco in schedule time in December, only 3 out of 69 in January, none out of 82 in February, and only 41 out of 71 in March. The number of days on which no mails were received at New-York from San Francisco was, in December, 18; in January, 24; in February, 19; and in March, 9. The average time occupied in the transit to New-York from San Francisco was, in December, 208 hours 41 minutes; in January, 295 hours 15 minutes; in February, 425 hours 36 minutes; and in March, 189 hours 55 minutes. Only 3 mails out of 23 from San Francisco were carried through to New-York in schedule-time in December, none out of 28 in January, only 3 out of 16 in February, and only 15 out of 31 in March. The average time occupied in the transit for the whole period from October, 1871, to September, 1872, was, going West, 216 hours 23 minutes; going East, 197 hours 45 minutes. Excepting the four months above specified, the number of mails conveyed to San Francisco from New-York from October, 1871, to September, 1872, inclusive, was 568, of which 511 were carried through in schedule-time, and 57 behind time; and, excepting those four months, the number of mails conveyed to New-York from San Francisco, from October, 1871, to September, 1872, inclusive, was 241, of which 206 were carried through in schedule-time, and 35 behind time. The average time occupied in the transit, excepting the four months, was, going West, 176 hours 11 minutes; going East, 171 hours 16 minutes. The average time for the whole of the preceding year was, going West, 173 hours; going East, 169 hours 45 minutes. Excepting the period, therefore, during which the route was obstructed by snow, there is but little variation this year from the degree of regularity noted in previous reports. Particulars indicating the character of the service between San Francisco and other cities than New-York on the Atlantic side will be found in the through-mail tables appended hereto, from the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

A change of the through-mail route between Washington and New-Orleans was made in May last, so as to run, after passing Cleveland, Tennessee, via Dalton, Georgia, Calera, Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama, and Mobile, Alabama, instead of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Grand Junction, Tennessee, and Canton, Mississippi. A decrease of 92 miles in the length of the route was thereby obtained, and the tables show a gratifying improvement in speed and other particulars. The number of mails carried through to New-Orleans from Washington, by the old route, in the seven months from October, 1871, to April, 1872, inclusive, was 212, in the average time of 81 hours 51 minutes; whereas in the succeeding five months, 150 mails were carried through, by the new route, in the average time of 71 hours 43 minutes—a gain of 10 hours 8 minutes. The shortest time, going South, by the old route, in the first seven months, was 76 hours 50 minutes; in the succeeding five months, by the new route, 64 hours 30 minutes—a difference of 12 hours 20 minutes. Of the 212 mails, going South, by the old route, in the first seven months, 161 were carried through in schedule-time and 51 behind time; whereas of the 150 mails, going South, by the new route, in the succeeding five months, 119 were carried through in schedule-time and 31 behind time. In the first seven months, going South, by the old route, 25 mails were half a day or more behind time, 1 mail was miscarried, and there were 26 days on which no mail arrived at New-Orleans from Washington; in the succeeding five months, going South, by the new route, 28 mails were half a day or more behind time, 2 mails were miscarried, and there were 20 days on which no mails arrived at New-Orleans from Washington. The number of mails carried through to Washington from New-Orleans, by the old route, in the seven months from October, 1871, to April, 1872, inclusive, was 212, in the average time of 80 hours 38 minutes; whereas in the succeeding five months, 159 mails were carried through, by the new route, in the average time of 68 hours 58 minutes—a gain of 11 hours 40 minutes. The shortest time in the first seven months, going North, by the old route, was 72 hours 40 minutes; in the succeeding five months, by the new route, 61 hours 10 minutes—a difference of 11 hours 30 minutes. Of the 212 mails, going North, by the old route, in the first seven months, 144 were carried through in schedule-time; and 68 behind time; whereas of the 159 mails going North, by the new route, in the succeeding five months, 141 were carried through in schedule-time, and 18 behind time. In the first seven months, going north by the old route, 68 mails were half a day or more behind time, and there were 42 days on which no mails arrived at Washington from New-Orleans; in the succeeding five months, going North, by the new route, 16 mails were half a day or more behind time, and there were 10 days on which no mail arrived at Washington from New-Orleans. The average time, taking both routes together, for the whole period, from October, 1871, to September, 1872, inclusive, was, going South, 77 hours 39 minutes; going North, 75 hours 38 minutes; against an average for the preceding year, by the old route, of 83 hours 49 minutes, going South, and 82 hours 1 minute, going North—a gain for the present over the preceding year of 6 hours 10 minutes, going South, and 6 hours 23 minutes going North.

Prior to October, 1871, the through mails from Washington to Cincinnati were conveyed principally via Columbus, Ohio, the average time occupied in the transit being about 33 hours 30 minutes. During the year ending with the month of September, 1872, they were conveyed wholly via Parkersburg, West Va., the average time occupied in the transit being 25 hours 45 minutes—a gain of 7 hours 45 minutes.

The through-mail tables above mentioned exhibit many other interesting facts connected with the transmission of mails on a number of the leading and most important routes.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

The number of complaints of missing letters during the year was 4,898, of which 2,305 were registered and 2,593 unregistered, containing bonds, drafts, and currency to the nominal amount of $235,479 84. Of registered letters, 839 were accounted for, and only 172 have been reported as actually lost. The remaining cases are in the hands of special agents for investigation.

For violation of the Postal laws, 196 persons have been arrested, of whom 69 have been convicted and sentenced to different degrees of punishment, and of the remainder some have been discharged and others are awaiting trial.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICES.

Railway post-offices continue to receive the special attention of the Department, and the improvement effected during the past year has been most gratifying. Since the 30th June, 1871, this branch of the service has been largely extended. Eight new lines have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The daily service has been increased 6,094 miles, and the annual service 2,224,310 miles, making necessary the appointment of 136 additional postal clerks, of various grades, at an annual cost of $172,200. Table K, presented in the appendix, with the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, shows the exact condition of every line of railway post-offices on the 30th June last, together with the improvements and appointments made during the preceding year.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged, during the year, with foreign countries, was 24,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502 over the number reported for 1871. Of this number, 12,774,064 were sent from, and 11,588,436 were received in, the United States.

The number of letters (single-rate) exchanged in the United States and European mails was 17,682,909, an increase of 3,569,429 over the number reported for 1871.

The total postages on the letters exchanged with foreign countries amounted to $1,871,267 28, an increase of $135,930 98 over the amount reported for 1871.

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland and foreign,) on the letter mails exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Spain, was $1,303,854 05, an increase of $122,796 64 over the amount reported for 1871. The postages on letters *sent* exceeded the postages on letters *received* from the same countries in the sum of $20,776 83, being over 1½ per cent. of the aggregate amount. The postages collected in the United States amounted to $819,244 30, and in Europe to $484,609 75; the excess of collections in the United States being $334,634 55, or 25.6 per cent. of the entire postage receipts from European correspondence.

Comparing the year 1872 with the year 1871, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 20 per cent., and the rate of increase in the amount of postage thereon was 7 5-6 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 25.3 per cent., and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 10.4 per cent.

The total weight of mails exchanged during the year with European countries was 1,640,689 pounds, (over 820 tons;) the weight of letter correspondence being 351,905 pounds, and of printed matter and samples 1,288,784 pounds. The aggregate weight of mails sent to Europe was 813,989 pounds, and of mails received from Europe, 826,700 pounds. The weight of letter correspondence sent to Europe was 186,186 pounds, and of letter correspondence received from Europe, 165,719 pounds. The weight of printed matter and samples sent to Europe was 627,803 pounds, and of printed matter and samples received from Europe, 660,981 pounds.

The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steam-ship service for the year 1872 was $220,301 70, being an increase of $45,163 31 over the cost of the same service for the year 1871. The payments made to the respective steam-ship lines conveying mails to Europe, receiving the sea-postages as full compensation for the service, were as follows, viz.:

The Liverpool and Great Western (Williams & Guion) line, for 52 trips, from New-York to Queenstown	$65,862 67
The Inman line, for 67 trips, from New-York to Queenstown	68,961 17
The Hamburg American Packet Company, for 50 trips, from New-York to Plymouth and Hamburg, and also for conveying mails from New-Orleans to Santander, (Spain,) and Havre. (France.)	49,422 38
The North German Lloyd, of Bremen, for 70 trips, from New-York to Southampton and Bremen, and also for conveying mails from Baltimore and New-Orleans to Bremen	26,299 95
The Cunard line, for 50 trips, from Boston to Liverpool	5,689 23
The Canadian line, for 53 trips, to Liverpool	3,973 68
The Baltic Lloyd line, for 9 trips, from New-York to Stettin	92 62
Total	$220,301 70

The United States postages on mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific, Belize, (Honduras,) Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda, amounted to $137,415 31, and the cost of the sea conveyance thereof was $81,719 27. The United States postages on mails exchanged with Brazil, Japan, and China, the Sandwich Islands, New-Zealand, and Australia, by means of the subsidized lines of direct mail steamers, amounted to $38,945 22.

The total cost of the United States ocean mail steam-ship service for the year 1872 (including $725,000 paid from special appropriations for steam-ship service to Japan and China, to Brazil, and to the Hawaiian Islands) was $1,027,020 97.

Contracts for the conveyance of the mails from New-York to European ports, copies of which are annexed, have been executed with the Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company for the Wednesday's mail from New-York to Queenstown and Liverpool; with the Hamburg American Packet Company, for the Thursday's mail from New-York to Plymouth and Hamburg; with the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, for the Saturday's mail to Queenstown and Liverpool; and with the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, for the Saturday's closed mails from New-York to the continent of Europe, via Southampton. Each of these companies receives the sea-postages on the mails conveyed as full compensation for the service, and the contract with each expires on the 31st of December, 1873, when it is hoped that the sailing-days of the respective Transatlantic steam-ship lines can be so adjusted as to secure the dispatch of mails from New-York to Europe on each week-day by steamers of approved speed.

The contract for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the mail steam-ship route between San Francisco and Japan and China, authorized by the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, has been awarded to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company of New-York, the contractor for the existing monthly service, the bid of that Company for the performance of the required service, at a compensation of $500,000 per annum, being the only one received under the advertisement issued by this Department. A copy of this contract is annexed.

A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, contractor for the mail steam-ship service to Japan and China, under the stipulations and provisions of the acts of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865, and Feb. 18, 1867, which discharges and releases from further responsibility the sureties for said Company under the previous contracts, executed the 16th of October, 1866, and the 20th of March, 1867, respectively, and substitutes new sureties in their stead. This contract contains all the stipulations and conditions of the two contracts previously executed, and was made at the request of said Company, for the sole object of accepting new sureties and releasing the original sureties from further responsibility, as they have retired from the management and direction of the Company. A copy thereof is hereto annexed.

I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my report of last year, for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steam-ship route to Brazil, and also for a moderate subsidy in aid of the establishment and maintenance of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco and New-Zealand and Australia, by way of the Hawaiian Islands.

A postal convention has been concluded with the Kingdom of Denmark, a copy of which is appended, establishing, from Jan. 1, 1872, a reduced international postage of 7 cents per single rate on letters exchanged with that Kingdom, and moderated charges on prints of all kinds, patterns, and samples of merchandise. Similar postal conventions have been agreed upon with the postal administrations of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and now await formal execution. These conventions will establish a reduced international letter postage of 9 cents per single rate to Sweden, and 10 cents per single rate to Norway.

A second additional convention has been concluded with Switzerland, establishing a regular exchange of correspondence, in closed mails, at reduced postage rates, by the route through Germany, via Bremen or Hamburg, a copy of which is annexed.

The postal conventions with Ecuador and the Argentine Republic, referred to in my last report, have been ratified by the Governments of those countries, respectively, and the ratifications thereof exchanged at Washington. Copies of these conventions are hereto annexed.

A postal convention with Newfoundland, reducing the international letter-postage to 6 cents, has been concluded, a copy of which is annexed.

During my administration, improved postal conventions and arrangements have been concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, establishing greatly reduced postage charges on correspondence with all parts of the civilized world. France is the only commercial country of prominence with which any serious difficulty has been encountered in effecting a reduction of postage and otherwise improving the conditions of international mail communication. I have the satisfaction to state, however, that the negotiations with the French Government give promise of the early conclusion of a postal convention, fixing the single rate of international postage at 8 cents (40 centimes) per 10 grammes, and providing for the exchange of printed papers of every kind upon satisfactory terms. The draught of this convention has been definitely agreed to by the French Director of Posts, and has been submitted for the approval of the Minister of Finance. Its conclusion will place our postal communications with all parts of the world on a most advantageous footing, leaving little to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come, with respect either to cheapness of rates or facilities of postal intercourse.

APPOINTMENTS.

The report of the appointment office shows the following:

Number of post-offices established during the year	2,703
Number discontinued	885
Increase	1,818
Number in operation on June 30, 1871	30,045
Number in operation on June 30, 1872	31,863
Number to be filled by appointments of the President	1,200
Number to be filled by appointments of the Postmaster-General	30,663

Appointments were made during the year:

On resignations	4,091
On removals	939
On changes of names and sites	199
On deaths of Postmasters	328
On establishment of new post-offices	2,703
Total appointments	8,260
Number of cases acted on during the year	9,410

The number and aggregate compensation of special agents, route-agents, mail-route messengers, railway post-office clerks, and local agents in service during the year ended June 30, 1872, were:

59 special agents	$168,755
764 route-agents	737 820
146 mail-route messengers	89,910
642 railway post-office clerks	812,600
95 local agents	69,216
Total compensation	$1,878,301

The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty-two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter-carriers	1,443
Mail letters delivered	127,098,828
Local letters delivered	33,008,880
Newspapers delivered	36,627,368
Letters collected	115,117,321
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,385,965 76
Postage on local matter	[illegible] 33

Showing the following increase, compared with last year:

Letter-carriers	24
Mail letters delivered	[illegible]
Local letters delivered	[illegible]
Newspapers delivered	4,917,[illegible]
Letters collected	1,[illegible]29,719
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$32,042 58
Postage on local matter	$149,221 15

The following table shows the number of employes in the Post-office Department; also, the number of postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, route-agents, railway postal-clerks, and other officers in service on the 30th June, 1871, and the 30th June, 1872, respectively:

Departmental officers and employes:

1871.		1872.
1	Postmaster-General	1
3	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
1	Superintendent of foreign mails	1
1	Superintendent of Money-order Office	1
1	Chief of division of dead letters	1
1	Chief Clerk of Department	1
4	Chief Clerks of Bureaus	4
319	Clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c.	334
331	Total departmental	346

Other officers and agents:

1871.		1872.
30,045	Postmasters	31,863
7,286	Contractors	5,544
2,439	Clerks in Post-offices	3,754
1,419	Letter-carriers	1,442
684	Route-agents	764
513	Railway postal clerks	642
103	Mail-route messengers	146
82	Local agents	95
52	Special agents	59
43,054	Total in service	44,655

READJUSTMENT OF POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

The second section of the act of July 1, 1864, directs the Postmaster-General to review and readjust the salaries of all postmasters once in two years, and in special cases as much oftener as may be deemed expedient. In accordance therewith, the salaries of 31,863 postmasters have been reviewed and readjusted for two years from July 1, 1872. The salaries as thus readjusted make a yearly aggregate of $5,620,045. The establishment of new offices and the readjustment in special cases will increase the amount somewhat during the current fiscal year; and, as only $5,525,000 was appropriated for this purpose for the year ending June 30, 1873, an additional sum will be asked for to meet the deficiency.

DEAD LETTERS.

The number of letters, domestic and foreign, received at the dead letter office during the last year, was as follows:

Domestic letters classed as—

Ordinary	2,926,012
Drop	542,804
Unmailable	379,824
Hotel	24,405
Fictitious	35,095
Registered	5,152
Returned from foreign countries	83,422
Total domestic letters	3,996,714
Foreign letters	244,660
Whole number	4,241,374

Of domestic letters not registered, 15,838 contained money amounting to $59,288 03, in sums of $1 and upward; and of the registered letters, 1,271 contained $7,983 52—making a total of 17,109 letters, containing $67,271 55. Of these, 14,193, containing the sum of $57,979 50, were delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 2,462, containing $8,047 22, which could not be returned to the owners, were filed for reclamation; and 2,916, containing $9,292 05, were outstanding or on hand awaiting disposition. The number inclosing sums less than $1 was 14,406, containing $4,290 93, of which 10,736, containing $3 308 23, were delivered to the writers or persons addressed, and 3,670, containing $987 70 were outstanding or on hand for disposition.

The number of letters containing bank checks, drafts, deeds, &c., was 19,919, of the nominal value of $3,320,300 38, of which 18,348, of the nominal value of $3,103,062 45, were delivered to the owners, and 1,332, of the nominal value of $217,237 93, were outstanding or filed for reclamation.

The number of packages and letters containing jewelry, books, and other property, was 8,456, of which 5,468 were delivered, and 2,988 were filed for reclamation.

The number containing photographs was 43,093, of which 32,934 were delivered, and 10,112 were filed.

The number containing receipts, bills of lading, &c., was 26,952, of which 25,012 were delivered, and 1,940 were filed. The number containing postage and revenue stamps, and articles of small value, was 38,270, of which 32,801 were delivered, and 5,469 were filed.

The number of letters, without inclosures, returned to the writers, was 1,529,707, of which 1,210,507 were delivered, and 319,200 were returned to the office and destroyed. The number in which the writer's name and local address were omitted, or were illegible, and of letters containing circulars, &c., and consequently destroyed, was 2,294,575.

Of the unmailable letters, 312,846 were detained for postage, not being prepaid, as required by law. They were either wholly unpaid, were not prepaid one full rate, or were stamped with illegal or revenue stamps; 62,337 were misdirected, the Post-office, State, or some necessary part of the address being omitted; and 4,641 had no address whatever.

The number of applications for dead letters was 7,159, and in 2,285 cases the letters were found and forwarded to the applicants or owners.

The amounts deposited in the United States Treasury were:

For unclaimed dead-letter money during the year		$7,299 00
For proceeds of sale of waste-paper during the year	$3,586 13	
For proceeds of sale of post-route maps	703 34	
For proceeds of sale of old carpets	95 75	
Total miscellaneous		4,385 22
Total deposited during the year		$11,684 22

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money order post-offices in operation during the last year was 2,452. On the 15th of July, 1872, 324 additional offices were established and one was discontinued, so that the whole number is now 2,775.

The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 2,573,349; of which the aggregate value was		$48,515,532 72
The number of such orders paid was 2,568,350, amounting in value to	$48,042,405 88	
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters	377,239 09	
Total of payments		$48,419,644 97
Excess of issues over payments		$95,887 75

The amount of fees or commissions received from the public by Postmasters for the issue of money-orders was $350,285 66.

These transactions exhibit an increase over 1871 of $6,351,414 69, or about 15 per cent., in the amount of orders issued; of $6,392,308 66, or about 15 1-5 per cent., in the amount of orders paid, and of $54,999 51, or 18⅝ per cent., in the amount of fees received.

The average amount of the money-orders issued during the last year was $18 85, being 65 cents less than the average of the preceding year.

The whole number of duplicate orders drawn was 13,720, of which 13,573 were issued to replace original orders which had been lost or failed to reach their destination in due time, by reason of imperfect or erroneous address or change of payee's residence. One hundred and thirty-three duplicates were in lieu of orders rendered invalid because not presented for payment before the expiration of one year after date, and fourteen were in place of orders invalidated by more than one indorsement. There were 4,862, or almost 55 per cent., more duplicates issued last year than during the previous year. A considerable portion of this large increase is to be attributed to the destruction or defacement of money-orders by the great fire at Chicago.

The receipts and expenditures of the domestic money-order system, as adjusted and reported by the Auditor, were as follows, viz.:

Receipts:		
Fees received for money-orders issued		$350,285 66
Amount received for premium on drafts		213 74
Total		$350,499 40
Expenditures:		
Commissions to postmasters and allowances for clerk-hire	$224,525 99	
Allowances for postmasters' remittances lost in transmission by mail	3,861 00	
Incidental expenses for stationery and fixtures	16,134 64	
		244,521 63
Excess of receipts over expenditures		$105,977 77

The above excess, and also the further sum of $337,419 86, being the total of profits which have accrued from the operations of the money-order system from Nov. 1, 1864, to June 30, 1872, have been duly placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, for the service of the Post-office Department, in pursuance of the provisions of section 42 of the act of June 8, 1872.

During the past year the aggregate amount of surplus funds deposited by the smaller offices in the larger was $36,548,939 97. Twenty of these remittances, amounting to $4,048, were reported as lost in transmission by mail, being less, by $7,005 52, than the losses of the previous year.

The following is a tabular statement of cases of lost remittances under consideration during the year, viz.:

Fiscal year.	Allowed to credit of remitting postmaster. No.	Am't.	Recovered by special agents. No.	Am't.
Ended June 30, 1871	8	$2,919	3	$320
Ended June 30, 1872	6	942	4	595
Total	14	$3,861	7	$915

Fiscal year.	Pending. No.	Am't.	Aggregate. No.	Am't.
Ended June 30, 1871	1	$200	12	$3,439
Ended June 30, 1872	10	2,511	20	4,048
Total	11	$2,711	32	$7,487

Drafts on the Postmaster at New-York to the amount of $4,195,525 were drawn by certain Postmasters whose receipts from the sale of orders occasionally or habitually fell short of the sums required by them to pay orders on presentation. Postmasters in the Pacific States and Territories, who found themselves at any time in want of assistance to make their money-order payments, were, upon application, supplied with the requisite funds by either the Postmaster at San Francisco or the Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, as was most convenient to the applicant in respect to communication. The amount remitted for this purpose by the former Postmaster was $52,431, and by the latter $13,539.

Of the whole number of orders paid, viz., [illegible], it was alleged that payment of 33 was fraudulently procured through forgery of the payee's signature, or by false pretenses, being at the rate of one fraudulent payment in every 77,826 payments. The following is a tabular statement of cases of this kind before the Department for disposal during the fiscal year:

Fiscal year.	Refunded by Department. No.	Amount.	Recovered to paying postmaster. No.	Amount.
Ended June 30, 1872	3	$73 00	9	$258.35
Ended June 30, 1871	5	98 50	8	166 50
Total	8	$171 50	17	$424 85

Fiscal year.	Recovered by special agents. No.	Amt.	Unsettled and pending. No.	Amt.	Aggregate. No.	Amt.
Ended June 30, 1871	1	$50 00	1	$49 75	16	$453 60
Ended June 30, 1872	7	251 44	15	605 45	33	1,099 39
Total	8	$301 44	16	$655 20	49	$1,552 99

Under the authority given to the Postmaster-General by section 104 of the act approved June 8, 1872, the money-order system was, on the 15th of July last, extended to ten of the stations or subpost-offices of the City of New-York, selected with a view to public convenience, and to three at Boston. From that date to the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1872, the stations of New-York issued orders to the amount of $52,952 17, and paid orders to the amount of $9,091 93. At the Boston stations the issues during the same time were $9,519 76, and the payments $4 079 91.

The aggregate amount in currency deposited with Postmasters in this country, to be transmitted by international postal orders to payees in Switzerland, was $85,579 92, and the amount remitted in the same way from that country for payment here was $14,101 35, showing an increase over last year of $47,090 36, or 122.35 per cent., in the issues, and of $2,097 82, or 17.48 per cent., in the payments.

It appears, from the accompanying report of the Auditor, that, after payment of all balances due Switzerland on the exchange of money-orders during the year, a net profit of $2,346 69 accrued to the United States, the expenses proper, exclusive of the premiums paid for gold funds to meet balances due Switzerland, having amounted to only $86 06, of which $26 11 were commissions to Postmasters, and $57 75 incidental expenses. The total cost of premiums on payments of gold balances was $6,665 20.

Additional articles to the postal convention with Switzerland of Oct. 12, 1867, for the exchange of money-orders, were concluded Feb. 23, 1872, by which the rates of commission for the issue of international orders are simplified. Formerly, each postal administration charged, in the first place, its ordinary domestic rate for the issue of an international order, and then deducted, at its dispatching exchange office, one per cent. from the amount of the order to meet the cost of exchange. Finally, the exchange office of the paying country made a further deduction from the order, as a charge for payment, equal to the amount of its ordinary domestic fee. At present, a single fee only is charged, which is paid by the remitter, and each postal department pays to the other one per cent. of the total amount of orders which it issues. The rate of the commissions for the issue of orders in Switzerland is fixed at two per cent. gold value, and in this country at two and one-half per cent. in currency. A copy of the convention making these modifications accompanies this report.

On the 1st of October, 1871, the system for the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the United Kingdom was put into operation. From that date to the close of the fiscal year, the amount of orders issued in this country for payment in the United Kingdom was $747,426 08; and the amount of orders from that kingdom paid here was $133,810 83. The fees received amounted to $23,466 85, and the sum paid for commissions to postmasters, clerk-hire, and incidental expenses, was $9,832 85.

In pursuance of the provisions of a postal convention concluded at Berlin July 22, 1871, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the exchange of postal money-orders between the United States and the German Empire was commenced Oct. 1, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS—FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

In my three previous reports I have urgently recommended the immediate and unconditional repeal of the franking privilege. The experience of the past year has strengthened my conviction that its abolition is absolutely necessary to an efficient, economical, and vigorous administration of our postal system.

By reference to a special report made to Congress on the 12th of January, 1871, it will appear that the actual cost of free matter, if charged with the regular rates of postage, was then $2,543,227 72 annually. During the late Presidential canvass the quantity of such matter was largely increased, and I think it safe to say that the free matter carried during the past year, if taxed at ordinary rates, would have yielded a revenue of three and a half millions of dollars, a sum larger than the entire deficiency of the year. In addition to the heavy loss of revenue thus indicated, great inconvenience was experienced from derangements and delays in the regular and prompt transmission of the mails, caused by the immense amount of free matter thrown suddenly, and without notice or system, upon the postal routes of the country. The delays and irregularities wholly chargeable to this cause have been the subject of many complaints during the past year. At the last session of Congress, a bill passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 139 to 29, for the unconditional repeal of the franking privilege, but reached the Senate too late for action before the adjournment. If it be deemed desirable to reduce the public expenditures by removing the constantly-increasing burden imposed upon the Treasury by the franking privilege, and if it be considered a wise measure of administration to make the postal service as nearly as practicable self-supporting, thus preparing the way for the reduction of existing rates of postage, and for the introduction of other needful reforms, I know of no measure more entitled to favorable action than the above-mentioned House bill now pending in the Senate. I, therefore, feel that I cannot too strongly urge its passage immediately after the reassembling of Congress.

In compliance with the provisions of law requiring the Postmaster-General annually to fix the rates for official telegraphic dispatches, I issued an order, dated the 29th of June, 1872, one section of which retained the previously-established rate for ordinary telegrams, viz: one cent per word for each distance of two hundred and fifty miles, or fraction thereof, to which rate no formal objection had been made by the telegraph companies.

The rates established in 1871 for signal-service messages having been objected to as too low by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by whom the greater part of the service was performed, I again availed myself of the experienced counsel and assistance of Brig.-Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer, and Hon. William Whiting, specially retained as Assistant Attorney-General, with authority to represent the United States in the negotiations with the telegraph companies.

The Western Union Company contended, first, that the signal-service messages, which, to be effective, require simultaneous transmission through special circuits at certain times, were not covered by the second section of the act approved July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and could only be sent by special arrangement; second, that the understanding under which the Company had been transmitting such reports was not intended to be continuous, but was terminable at the pleasure of the Company at the end of a year from the 24th of May, 1871, when the Company gave formal notice that it would discontinue the service unless a higher rate should be allowed therefor.

On both of these points I took the opposite ground, maintaining the right of the Government to require the transmission of the weather reports under the act of 1866, and also asserting the permanent character of the assent of the company to this construction of the law. In view, however, of the representations of the Company as to the insufficiency of the compensation previously allowed, and acting on the recommendations of Gen. Myer and Mr. Whiting, I advanced the rates for signal-service messages from two to three cents per word for each circuit over which they might pass, in accordance with the plans of the Chief Signal Officer.

Grave difficulties have arisen from time to time between the Government and certain of the telegraph companies, which have declined and still decline to furnish such facilities as are deemed essential to the perfect success of the signal service.

In my opinion, a Government telegraph affords the only safeguard against the continuance of such evils. While the embarrassment consequent on the attitude of the telegraph companies toward the Government demands prompt attention, it is but one of the many considerations which point to the adoption of a postal telegraph as a measure of immediate public necessity.

When, through the liberality of Congress, the first telegraph line had been constructed, and the partial success of the invention demonstrated, the question arose whether the Government should purchase the patent or relinquish to private parties the line which it had built. The reasons why the Government should assume control of this new means of transmitting intelligence, were forcibly set forth in various letters of the inventor, and in a report of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

This report, (No. 187, second session Twenty-eighth Congress,) after enlarging upon the wisdom of the policy which led the founders of our Government, "devoted as they are known to have been to the power and importance of the States, and jealously apprehensive of the undue preponderance of the Federal branch," to "engraft on that branch a power so great, so growing, so penetrating and pervading as that of the post-office system," and alluding to the extension of that power by the adoption of all the more rapid and improved methods of transmission which had been introduced since the adoption of the Constitution, continues:

"But, though not anticipated or foreseen, these new and improved modes were as clearly within the purview of the Constitution as were the older and less perfect ones with which our ancestors were familiar. * * * The same principle which justified and demanded the transference of the mail, on many chief routes, from the horse-drawn coach on common highways to steam-impelled vehicles on land and water, is equally potent to warrant the calling of the electro-magnetic telegraph in aid of the post-office in discharge of its great function of rapidly transmitting correspondence and intelligence."

And again:

"Should the arrangements into which he (the inventor) may find it necessary to enter with private individuals or associations stipulate exclusive rights in their favor, it is manifest how greatly Government and people would lie at their mercy. Having in their hands the monopoly of such a medium of intelligence on the important lines, they could make such use of their advantages over the Government and the community as would at length enable them to exact their own terms as the price of the surrender of their exclusive right; for the truth cannot be too often repeated, or too deeply impressed, in relation to this subject, that the people will never submit long to the mischiefs and discredit of the public post being outstripped by any private monopoly or establishment whatever. The loss of revenue will co-operate with the complaints and sufferings of the people to do what were better done at once, namely, to establish the telegraph in connection with and as a branch of the post-office."

The following paragraph of the report must now be read with peculiar interest:

"The Committee might easily add to the views and arguments which they have now presented others of a highly commanding character, especially those which relate to the extreme value of which the magnetic telegraph would be in the emergencies of war, and its singular adaptedness to render our system of Government easily and certainly maintainable over the immense space from the Atlantic to the Pacific which our territory covers. Doubt has been entertained by many patriotic minds how far the rapid, full, and thorough intercommunication of thought and intelligence so necessary to a people living under a common representative republic could be expected to take place throughout such immense bounds. That doubt can no longer exist. It has been resolved and put an end to forever by the triumphant success of the electro-magnetic telegraph of Prof. Morse, as already tested by the Government."

Owing to the slowness of the public to recognize the advantages of the new invention, and the doubts cast on the feasibility of its operation over long distances, the course recommended by the committee was not adopted, and the line, built and for some time maintained at Government expense, was turned over to the holders of the patent. Since that day the above predictions have been gradually approaching realization, and many evils, unforeseen by the Committee, have grown up under corporate management of the telegraph system.

If the effects of rivalry between the telegraph and the mail upon the revenues of the post-office have not been serious, it is due alone to the liberal management of the latter as compared with that of the companies, a management which, since the invention of the telegraph, has reduced the rates of postage from twenty-five to three cents, and increased tenfold the correspondence of the country. The natural policy of private companies is to extend facilities slowly and only to profitable points, to let their business augment gradually, and to reap large profits from a small number of messages, while the Government system, managed in the interests of the people, pursues exactly the opposite course. Had the policy of the post-office been adopted by the telegraph companies, or had the Government held to the old rates of postage, the telegraph, instead of now transmitting one-fiftieth part of the annual correspondence of the country, (collecting therefor one-third of the entire expense of the Post-office establishment,) would probably transmit at least one-tenth. The profits required of private enterprises would not have permitted such a course. But improvements in telegraphy render it by no means certain that in future the telegraph will not, to a very great extent, supersede the mail as a means of correspondence. The introduction of the duplex transmitter, doubling the capacity of lines for through business, and of the "fast" or automatic system, by which one wire can be made to do the work of six; the probable simplification of the *fac-simile* system of Case ll, by which an exact copy of anything that can be drawn or written may be instantaneously made to appear at a distance of hundreds of miles from the original; and the countless other applications of electricity to the transmission of intelligence yet to be made—must, sooner or later, interfere most seriously with the transportation of letters by the slower means of the post.

Meanwhile, the immediate defects and abuses of the telegraph call loudly for reform. The system has grown up with and by the side of railroads, and has naturally directed itself to profitable and easily accessible districts. It has followed the march of civilization, and not, like the post-office, led the van. It has waited for certain remuneration before advancing, without attempting to educate the people through its use to an appreciation of its advantages. On the contrary, its spirit has been too often illiberal and unprogressive. A glance at the telegraph map of the country shows large districts totally unprovided with telegraphic facilities, and many important places with post-offices in their business centres dependent upon the outlying railroad stations for the means of telegraphing. The tariffs are exorbitant, unequal, and complex, supplemented in some cases by enormous charges for local delivery, and regulated entirely by the pleasure of the companies. In this connection I ask attention to the table (Telegraphs, 3) appended to this report. It has been carefully compiled from statistics kindly furnished me by the International Bureau of Telegraphs in Europe, by the directors of the different national bureaus, by Mr. George Sauer, an American gentleman residing in Europe, who has made the subject of government telegraphs a special study, and by the officers of several of the American companies, to all of whom I desire to express my acknowledgements. The table shows that, with a cost per mile for construction and equipment much lower here than in Bavaria, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the average of Europe, and about equal to that in Belgium and North Germany, and with a yearly expense per mile of line which will compare most favorably with that of the countries mentioned, the telegraph in this country collects an average of 70 cents on each message, against an average of 16 cents in Bavaria and Belgium, 28 in France, 29 in Great Britain, 32 in Italy, 22 in Germany, and 38 in Europe generally. On the Continent, the minimum tariff is for twenty words, including address and signature, (which are estimated together to average seven words;) in the United Kingdom it is for twenty words, exclusive of address and signature; while in the United States the address and signature are excluded, and ten words only allowed.

The table (Telegraphs, 4) gives a comparison of telegraphic tariffs in Europe with those in the United States as regards distance, showing the lowest average rate per mile on 32 messages sent from Washington to points east of the Mississippi River to be higher than the highest average rate per mile abroad, (that in Russia,) and the average rate per mile on 96 messages here to be from one and one-half to four times as high as those of Europe, notwithstanding the greater distances in this country.

The same table also marks most clearly the inequality and discriminating character of American tariffs, as opposed to the generally uniform rates of Europe.

The uniform system has recently been adopted in Canada, and a tariff of 25 cents established throughout the Dominion, with highly satisfactory results, as will be seen by reference to the statement of the President of the Montreal Telegraph Company, (Telegraphs, 5,) for which I am indebted to the honorable Postmaster-General of Canada.

The complex and uncertain character of our rates, necessitating sometimes a personal visit to the office, and frequently a lengthy computation to ascertain the cost, is also one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the extended use of the telegraph. A uniform or simple and well-known rate of charge permits the use of letter-boxes or other places of deposit.

The table (Telegraphs, 6) illustrates the extent to which the rates to large cities in the United States are burdened with delivery charges, which often double the cost of a message addressed to points very far within the free delivery of the post-office. The abolition of this delivery charge in England by the Government has produced a most salutary effect.

But perhaps the greatest evil of the American system, in this regard, is the utter lack of restraint upon the companies as to their charges. When the "exclusive right," or patent, referred to in the report above quoted expired, it was believed that competition would afford a remedy for the evils which were even then oppressively felt by those who had occasion to use the telegraphs. Events, however, have shown this belief to have been unfounded. Although new companies have from time to time sprung up to divide the profits of telegraphy, they have generally proved short-lived, and their reductions of tariff have been but temporary and within narrow limits. The vast extent of the lines of the companies now consolidated under the name of the Western Union has enabled them to reduce rates between places reached by the opposition to a point which barely enables the latter to meet expenses, without seriously impairing their own revenues. Incredible as it may appear, the official statements of the Western Union Company show that their average receipt per message has been increased eleven cents, or nearly 20 per cent., since 1867, notwithstanding the undoubted reductions of tariff between important points. Whether this is due to the augmentation of rates between offices not reached by competition, or to some other cause, I do not know.

Not only has competition thus failed to affect the great mass of the telegraphic business, but, in addition, there are evidences of a combination between the competing parties which has recently resulted in an advance of rates between points reached by the wires of both. The table (Telegraphs, 7) gives a few specimens of rates in operation previous to and since the 1st of May, 1872, which were fixed by agreement between companies formerly rivals. The movement is perfectly natural, and, from the companies' stand-point, justifiable; for it cannot be expected that a tariff which is perhaps highly profitable to one company will pay, on a divided business, the more than doubled expenses of two, even if the capital invested in the opposition system could afford to wait for its dividends until the lines were so extended as to secure a fair share of patronage.

While, as I have stated, I believe that improved means of transmission will eventually render the telegraph a formidable rival of the mail, which it cannot be without large reductions in tariff, I am convinced by experience that these improvements will be adopted too slowly to meet the necessities of the people, and that, whatever the rates may be, the wires will be practically controlled by one corporation so long as they remain in private hands. The gradual reduction in rates, if ever made, will, therefore, be more than counterbalanced by the growth of the evils attending the management of the telegraphs by a private monopoly.

Among these evils may be classed the possible abuse of the wires for personal ends by business men controlling them; the enormous and dangerous extent of the free-message business; the discrimination between the messages of different customers, both as to rates and order of transmission, and the vast and irresponsible influence of telegraphic managers over the Press of the country.

However unjust may be the suspicion that those controlling the telegraphs make use of the information passing over their wires, it will probably continue to impair public confidence in this means of correspondence so long as it remains in the hands of persons engaged in commercial pursuits. The business community, from which in this country by far the larger part of the telegraphic patronage is derived, will certainly be more reluctant to intrust its dispatches to possible rivals than to officers of the Government. Were the latter, however, to have the same motives for scrutinizing messages, the vast amount of business under a low Government tariff would render it much less practicable. The use of ciphers, now frequent among business men, has to some extent neutralized the danger of the divulgement of secrets; but these cannot be used on every occasion in commercial transactions.

The sending of free messages not only imposes a large burden upon the paying public, but leads to consequences, which I need not here discuss, more dangerous, in proportion to their extent, than those which spring from the abuse of the franking privilege of the post-office. About seven per cent. of the entire telegraphing of the country is done without apparent remuneration.

The discrimination between the messages of different customers consists, first, in the transmission of "commercial news" in advance of its regular order for distribution among subscribers, to the delay of the messages of those who do not patronize the "commercial news bureaus," although of the same or an equally important class; and, second, in unequal charges for equal service, from which injustice a portion of the newspaper press is the chief sufferer.

The relations of the telegraph to the Press are necessarily of a very intimate character. The publication of telegraphic items having become at an early day a large and essential part of the business of newspapers, arrangements were soon made for their collection and transmission. Press associations were formed, with agencies at all important news centres, and by co-operation were enabled to secure the transmission of their dispatches at rates which, though hardly less profitable to the companies than those for private messages, were still exceedingly low when divided among the several newspapers. In addition to their associated dispatches, many of these papers received "specials," for which the telegraphic charges were also somewhat lower than the ordinary tariff.

For mutual advantage and protection against competition, an exclusive character was given to these arrangements, the newspapers agreeing not to patronize or encourage opposition lines, and the telegraph companies agreeing on their part to charge higher rates for "specials" to papers not belonging to the associations, but at the same time retaining control over the associated papers by refusing to enter into permanent or long contracts with them.

The result of this combination has been the repression of newspaper enterprise, the associations requiring in some cases a unanimous vote for the admission of a new member, and the rate for "specials" to non-association papers being so high as to prevent, in many cases, their establishment.

The immediate interests of the associated papers have led many of them, in conjunction with the telegraph companies, to oppose a Government telegraph. I am satisfied, however, that the Press generally would derive such great benefits from the change that even those papers to which the sale of dispatches is a source of actual revenue will gain rather than lose by it. The great majority will hail with joy a relief from their dependence upon the telegraph companies, without which relief they never can be entirely free.

The Department could not, of course, attempt to regulate the membership of Press associations. It could, however, abolish the distinction in charge between association and outside papers with regard to special dispatches. Looking upon the Press as the great agent of popular education, the Government would make a liberal reduction in its favor from the tariff for private messages, and would measure the charge by the work done, whether for a single paper or an association. The rates, it is hoped, would be so low as to permit a free use of the telegraph by all. The renting of special wires by the Press would be encouraged.

The considerations above noted have long appealed to Congress for the establishment of a postal telegraph. The importance of the measure has been urged from all points of view—by State Legislatures, by boards of trade, by commercial conventions, by the independent Press, and by private persons, many of whom have been prominently identified with the practical workings of the telegraph, in this and other countries. The legislation of Congress, which had previously been confined to the liberal encouragement of the telegraph in private hands, was directed, after the close of the rebellion, toward its assumption by the Government as part of the Post-office establishment. Strenuous opposition was manifested to this proposal. The reasons alleged against its adoption were principally—

1. That the telegraph was essentially a private interest, and should not be controlled by Government, especially in a Republic.

2. That, under our political system, a Government telegraph would be a dangerous instrument in the hands of the party in power, increasing its patronage, and permitting it to scrutinize and delay the messages of the opposition.

3. That Government management, though more expensive, would be less efficient, and that the public would not be so well served thereby.

4. That the cost of the postal telegraph would be more than the finances of the country would permit, particularly if, as was claimed, it could not be made self-supporting.

The first three of these objections were not deemed sufficient to counterbalance the advantages which the proposition offered. It was contended, and with effect, that the business of telegraphing was substantially the same as letter-carrying, and that no reason could be advanced in favor of Governmental management of the one which did not apply with equal force to the other; that the incorporation of the telegraphs with the Post-office would not, at first, add largely to the number of officials, and that the technical training and experience which these officials must have in order to perform their duties at all would preclude their selection for political reasons; that the simple precaution of timing the receipt, transmission, and delivery of messages would prevent their delay, and that their secrecy could be as effectually guarded by Government, under restraint of law, as it ever has been by private parties; that the same motives for efficient management exist on the part of salaried officials, whether in the employ of the Government or of a widely-extended corporation; that the people could exert a much greater influence on a Government Department, through Congress and through the Press, than they can upon a company managed in the interests of its stockholders, notwithstanding the legal responsibility of the latter; that the consolidation of competing lines and the removal of the offices into the post-offices would cause a large reduction in the expense of management, and that the employment of one staff for both postal and telegraphic service at perhaps two-thirds of the stations, besides further reducing the expenses, would enable the Department to pay better salaries than are now received by either class of employes, and secure greater efficiency.

The fourth objection, supported as it was by statistics claiming to show that governmental telegraphs in Europe were not self-supporting, weighed strongly against immediate action on the proposition for a postal telegraph in this country.

The abuses of the existing system were, however, deeply felt. Relief therefrom seemed to be offered in 1866 by a new company, called the National, which sought to obtain from Congress certain valuable franchises, and proposed in return to transmit Government dispatches in advance of and cheaper than those of private parties, and to submit to a proviso reserving the right of Government to step in at any time and take its lines at an appraised value.

In the consideration of this proposition, however, the idea of a future Government telegraph still predominated. It was decided not to restrict the privileges asked for by the National Company to that organization, and they were freely offered to all companies who chose to accept the terms of the act. The provision in the original draught declaring that the Government might purchase their lines at any time was altered so as to make it operative after the expiration of five years. Its value as a check on the companies was thus utterly lost, and its intent was changed from the exertion of a perpetual control over private interests to a notification that, after a certain date, the Government might assume the management of what was manifestly considered a public business, and to the expression of a willingness to acquire the necessary machinery therefor at a fair price from companies already possessing it, in preference to purchasing and erecting new machinery.

The act was finally passed in that shape, and approved on the 24th of July, 1866. It was at once accepted by the leading companies, of whom the following are now operating their lines subject to its provisions: Western Union, International, International Ocean, Northwestern, Missouri River, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, Great Western, Franklin, Southern and Atlantic, and National.

The time having now come, in my opinion, when the benefits of a Government telegraph should be secured to the people, it is desirable that advantage should be taken of the provisions of this act, and the lines of some or all of the above companies brought under control of this Department. The other objections to such a course having, it is believed, been fully answered, it only remains to be shown that the expense of acquiring a comprehensive system of lines can be easily borne, and that the system, once acquired, can be so managed as to realize from the receipts of the telegraph itself sufficient, after meeting all expenses, to pay the interest on the purchase money, provide for all necessary annual extensions, and gradually to recover the principal, even at the greatly reduced rates which prevail in foreign countries. While the limited data at my command will not permit me to give detailed estimates, my information on the subject is sufficiently accurate to enable me to lay before you the following general plan. Before it can be elaborated, it is necessary that I should be authorized to appoint the appraisers provided for in the act of 1866, and, further, [illegible] a commission [illegible] [illegible] will

the subject, to examine the different systems of telegraphy, and to prepare a scheme for submission to Congress with the report of the appraisers.

Upon the enforcement of the act of 1866, the United States will come into possession of some 75,000 miles of telegraph line, carrying about 160,000 miles of wire. Upon the supposition, however, that if the companies not now operating under the act shall decline to accept its provisions, it will be necessary for the Government to build lines of its own covering their territory, I have made the following estimates, to include the total facilities of all the companies, as shown in the table, (Telegraphs, 3,) viz: 77,000 miles of line, and 165,000 miles of wire.

The majority of lines in this country have been built very cheaply, their entire cost, including patents, being probably much less than $10,000,000. In fact, the poles have been erected in many cases entirely without cost to the telegraph companies, by the railroads along whose tracks they are built. But should it prove impossible for the appraisers to ascertain this cost for each of the companies, the sum for which the Government could duplicate the existing system is easily determined. Data in possession of this Department show that many lines have been lately built, probably not of the best quality, but fully up to the average standard, for not more than $115 per mile of single-wire line, and $90 per mile of additional wire. For equipment, an allowance of $5 per mile of line is ample. Were all the wires to be strung at the same time, as they would be if the present system were to be duplicated by the Government, the cost would probably be much less. The cost of a new system, equal in extent to the present, would, at the above rates, be $11,880,000. Many of the wires having, however, been in use for a long time, the appraisers would probably deduct largely from this amount on account of deterioration, but the sum so deducted, at least, would have to be paid out for reconstruction.

It may be proper to state that one of the companies has advanced the theory that the Government should purchase, not only its telegraph lines, property, and effects, but also the good-will of its business, based on present and prospective profits. As it is difficult to see how mere good-will can be brought before the appraisers under the law as it stands, it is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to discuss at much length the merits of this claim. It has not hitherto been thought necessary for the Government, in undertaking enterprises in which private parties are also engaged, either to acquire the facilities of such private parties or to compensate them for their loss on account of its competition. Up to the year 1866, the Government was certainly at liberty to compete with telegraph companies, as it now does with banks and express companies in its money-order business and parcel-post. If, then, as claimed by this company, the act of 1866 bound the Government not to enter the telegraphic field for five years, and when it did enter to buy out the existing lines instead of building a more perfect system of its own, the granting of these and the other concessions contained in the act ought to have improved the position of the Government, instead of making it worse.

There was nothing compulsory about the act; its acceptance by the companies was purely voluntary. It looked toward a future postal telegraph, set a time after which the companies might expect to see one established, and offered inducements, which it seems were sufficient, for the companies to agree to yield up their facilities upon the expiration of the time designated.

The manner in which the British Government recently acquired the telegraphs cannot be cited as a precedent for the United States. There was no such previous agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the companies of the United Kingdom as is contained in our act of 1866. The British Government offered to pay twenty years' profits, and the companies having accepted the proposition, the sitting Parliament sanctioned it. Had the companies been earning five per cent., which is a fair return to British capital on a reliable home investment, the price would have simply equaled the cost of their lines. It turned out that their profits were nearer fifteen per cent.; but the new Parliament, with some opposition, sustained the agreement, and authorized the expenditure. It must be remembered, however, that the British Government has always derived a revenue from its post-office, and naturally took a commercial view of the acquisition of the telegraphs. The argument was, that, if the profits were higher than was expected, the Government would get so much more for its money, and the sooner the purchase was completed the better. The comprehensive, energetic, and careful management of Mr. Scudamore and his associates has enabled the British Government to realize this view.

Without the data to be acquired by the commission which I have asked to be appointed, I cannot give an accurate estimate of the additional facilities which will be necessary to meet the increase of business on existing routes, or the exact extensions which should be undertaken to points not now reached by the telegraph. With thorough reconstruction, however, the use of improved instruments, and the separation of postal from railway wires, the capacity of existing routes may, without doubt, be doubled. Certainly will this be the case if, as is anticipated, the additional messages induced by low tariffs are largely of a social character, sent out of business hours, and permitting a more equal distribution of business throughout the day and night. An increment of 20 messages per day between any two offices will, at an average receipt of 33 cents, yield $1,980 per year of 300 working-days, which will put up 60 miles of additional wire, at $30 per mile, and leave $180 for additional expenses. A business of 40 messages daily, 20 each way, will yield $3,960, sufficient to build a single-wire line 25 miles, at $130 per mile, (including $10 per mile for additional expense away from railroads,) leaving $710 for operating and expenses. Whenever, therefore, such an increase takes place on a circuit already established, or such a business can be predicted of an office away from the line, the above extensions will be justified. There are undoubtedly large districts and important points wholly unprovided with telegraphic facilities, but I cannot at present indicate them with accuracy. The present system extends to 6,162 different points, with about 600 branch offices. At perhaps 1,000 of these, principally mere railroad stations, there are no post-offices. Should it not be found expedient at any of these latter offices to open post-offices, the Department could secure their use to the public by such arrangements with the railroads as prevail in Europe. In Great Britain, according to Mr. Scudamore's report, there are 1,607 railway stations open to the public for telegraphic business, and 3,291 postal telegraph stations; but the railway offices transmit only 7 per cent. of the messages. While, therefore, these offices must be counted among the telegraphic facilities, their receipts and their cost also will always be small. It has been broadly, but I think properly, stated that the transmission of letters, telegrams, or other correspondence should not be considered in itself as a proper source of revenue. The tax on correspondence ought to represent merely the actual cost, and the mail and telegraph should be used as freely as possible to stimulate other sources of revenue. Should the postal telegraph be adopted, the Government will probably start with a business of 15,000,000 messages. After the thorough renovation of the lines, I believe the tariff can be advantageously reduced to an average of 30 cents throughout the United States. As a minimum, such a tariff would be too high. I should, therefore, be in favor of adopting a simple graduated tariff, based upon well-known geographical divisions. To lay out such a tariff in accordance with the established course of business would be part of the labors of the commission for whose appointment I ask. If afforded the necessary opportunities by the companies, they could perform this work and at the same time learn what new facilities, if any, were likely to be necessary.

The experience of Switzerland and some other countries shows that a reduction of 50 per cent. in tariffs was followed by an increase of 100 per cent. in business. In Great Britain, except for porterage, there was no reduction in rates for more than half of the business, a reduction of 33½ per cent. on three-tenths of the messages, and on the remainder a reduction of 50 per cent. Under these circumstances the messages nearly doubled in two years.

In the communication from the President of the Montreal Telegraph Company, addressed to Hon. Alexander Campbell, Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada, under date of 28th October, 1872, before referred to, it is stated that, "believing that this system (differential and distance rates) was erroneous, I, with the concurrence of the directors, commenced a gradual and very cautious reduction in the rates; and I found that every reduction brought an increase of business much more than the reduction and increased expenses which it entailed came to. Encouraged by this result, I continued the system of reduction from year to year, till an examination of the business of the year 1869 showed me that nearly 90 per cent. of our total receipts was obtained from the 25-cent portion of the tariff. This and the discouragement of any proposed opposition line induced me to adopt a uniform charge of 25 cents for ten words, and 1 cent for each subsequent word, irrespective of place or distance." The result of this reduction, which applied to only 10 per cent. of the business, was an increase of 25 per cent. in the total number of messages in the first year of its application.

From the foregoing examples, I have no doubt that one year of the tariff above proposed, after the provision of proper facilities, would double the number of messages in this country. In that case, our business will be 30,000,000 messages, which, at an average of 33⅓ cents per message, will yield a gross revenue of $10,000,000.

From this revenue will have to be provided 5 per cent. on cost for interest, ($594,000;) 5 per cent. on cost for a sinking fund to recover principal, ($594,000;) 20 per cent. on cost for maintenance, supplies, &c., ($2,376,000;) and 10 per cent. of gross revenue for extensions, ($1,000,000;) total, $4,564,000, leaving for salaries $5,436,000.

The entire cost of 2,700 stations in the United Kingdom, where the postmasters provide for the service, is only about one-fourth as much as the aggregate cost of the 600 offices where the Department employs a separate telegraphic staff. While the plan of allowing the postmasters to provide the telegraphic service has there worked satisfactorily, I am of the opinion that it could not be adopted here with equal success. Hence, I estimate for a saving in salaries only at those offices where the postmaster could personally perform the work. These offices, it is safe to say, number fully 4,000, at which an average extra allowance of $200 per annum would secure to the Department a skilled operator as postmaster. This would involve an expenditure of $800,000. Arrangements with the railroads for commissions on private business transacted by them would provide for the working of about 1,000 offices, as above stated, costing the Department perhaps $100,000. Fifteen hundred offices, including branches, would then be left, now worked by 5,000 employes of all grades, whose salaries would have to be borne entirely by the telegraph. An increase of fifty per cent. in this force would be sufficient to provide for the doubled business, and the salaries of these 7,500 employes, at an average of $600, would consume the residue of $4,500,000.

The foregoing estimates cannot be expected to be minutely accurate. Comparison with the figures of the companies will show them to be exceedingly liberal, especially in the item of salaries; and I believe the actual working of the system would give much better results for the Department. The statistics of Europe can afford no adequate idea of what may be done in this country. A people who use the telegraph so largely as we do, under the great difficulties hereinbefore enumerated, will promptly respond to the utmost advantages that can be offered them. With a much freer, more extended, and more active social and commercial intercourse than prevails between the different states of Europe, with a population rapidly increasing and keenly alive to all the demands of a progressive civilization, and with a territory offering by its vast extent the greatest inducements to the use of the telegraph in preference to the mail, it may be safely predicted that telegraphy in America will hereafter solve problems and accomplish results that will far outstrip its wonderful achievements in the past.

In presenting the foregoing views and recommendations, I have confined myself entirely to the wants of the people in a state of peace, and have sought only to provide suitable facilities for the development of our social, industrial, commercial, maritime, agricultural, and educational resources, and to bind together our extended population by that intimate knowledge which a cheap and extended mode of instantaneous intercourse can alone give. There is another aspect of the subject much more impressive. In time of war—and God will not always ward off that terrible calamity—a postal telegraph will become of supreme importance. The Government, when engaged in a struggle which may involve its very existence or the honor and liberties of the American people, cannot and will not permit the telegraph, unrivaled as a means of communication, to remain in the hands of any individual, company, or corporation. At such a time, public dispatches must be forwarded with the greatest celerity and absolute secrecy. Sworn officers of the Government will alone be trusted to discharge the duties involving the most tremendous consequences. Hence, nearly all the great nations of the earth have assumed the management and control of the telegraph within their respective borders, and the United States must do likewise.

Before closing this subject, I desire briefly to express my disapproval of the scheme proposed for the incorporation of a company, improperly called "The Postal Telegraph Company," to operate its lines in connection with the Post-office Department. It is not in analogy with the workings of the mail service in any important particular. In the latter, the Department transmits the mails under the charge of its own officers, and controls all the machinery needed for that purpose. In the former, it is proposed to make the Department a mere agent to receive and deliver telegraph messages for the benefit and profit of a private corporation. The terms of the proposed charter require the Government to furnish stamps, stamped paper, and stationery; to receive the message from the transmitter, take the pay therefor, see that the proper stamp is affixed, and hand over the message to the operator of the Company; and then, at the office of delivery, to see that it is properly written out, enveloped, and delivered. The Government is required to provide and equip suitable station-houses for all the offices, operators, instruments, and batteries of the company. The Government is also required to keep all accounts arising out of the business of telegraphing; make reports to the Company at stated times, and pay over all the moneys chargeable upon the gross number of messages, after deducting 5 cents only on all dispatches other than Press dispatches, and 3 cents only on them. It thus appears that, while the Company is only required to provide the lines, batteries, and operators, and the Government everything else, the Company is to receive (should the average receipt per message be no higher than 40 cents) about 87 per cent. of the receipts, and the Government only 13 per cent. Doubtless a most excellent arrangement for the Company, but doubtless a most unprofitable one for the Government. Furthermore, the supervisory power given the Postmaster General is a delusion, because every order that he might make, however important or unimportant, would be subject to an appeal, upon the application of the Company, to a board of arbitrators, and, on failure or refusal of the Company to perform any duty, the Postmaster-General, provided he should be sustained by the arbitrators, would have no remedy other than to take possession of the lines of the Company, and "contract with some suitable party for the performance" of the service. The Government, inasmuch as it would deal directly with the parties sending and receiving messages, would be alone looked to for redress in case of default; and yet it would have no adequate power to compel the Company to execute its contract. This would lead to endless confusion and irreconcilable conflicts between the Government and the Company, and would certainly result in great inconvenience and pecuniary disaster to the people; and, before the expiration of the ten years of the contract, the Government would find that it had been fostering a mammoth corporation, from whose embrace there would be no escape except by buying it off. Authority is asked for the issue of a large amount of stock for purposes of mere organization; yet it is not claimed that the new company, when organized, will control a single mile of wire now standing, nor is the company required within any specified time to enter upon the performance of its contract. To meet its engagements within a reasonable time, the Company will be compelled to buy out or control some, at least, of the existing lines, without any such previous agreement with them as the Government enjoys under the act of 1866, and upon the best terms obtainable. Should the charter pass and the new company acquire the lines of the old organizations thereunder, the Government would, by permitting their purchase on a good-will basis, lose the advantages of its present position; and when the time came for the absolute sale of the new company's lines, which is provided for in the proposed charter, (as come it certainly would,) the Government could not, without apparent injustice, go behind the transaction between the new company and its predecessors, to which consent had been given by the charter, and would be obliged to pay a much larger sum for the lines now in operation than could be justly demanded under the act of 1866.

I am decidedly of opinion that, if the public interest requires a postal telegraph, it should be put entirely into the hands of the Government. If, on the contrary, a postal telegraph is not so demanded, then the Government should not favor one private company to the exclusion of another, nor should it in anywise enter into competition with private enterprise.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Post-office savings banks have been in operation in the United Kingdom since the 16th of September, 1861, and have steadily grown in popular confidence and favor. During the year 1871, the number of depositors increased 120,000, and the amount of deposits nearly £2,000,000. The total number of depositors is now 2,362,621, and the total sum standing to the credit of the Post-office, £17,308,815, or about $84,000,000. These figures show conclusively the utility of postal savings banks; and I renew my recommendation of last year for their establishment in this country.

POSTAL CARDS.

By the act of June 8, 1872, section 170, the Postmaster-General was authorized and directed to furnish and issue to the public "postal cards," with postage stamps impressed thereon, for use as an additional means of postal intercourse, at a postage charge of one cent each, including the cost of their manufacture. Preliminary steps have been taken by me for furnishing and issuing these cards agreeably to the provisions of law; but, as no appropriation was made by Congress to meet the expense of their manufacture, and the Department is prohibited, by the seventh section of the act of July 12, 1870, from involving the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations made for each fiscal year, I was constrained to postpone their issue until a specific appropriation could be made. This course was taken in conformity with the written opinion of the Attorney-General. An appropriation for this purpose is respectfully recommended.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the heads of bureaus of this Department should be largely increased. The three Assistant Postmasters-General receive only $3,500 each per annum, and the superintendents of foreign mails and the money-order system each $3,000 per annum. These sums are inadequate to maintain their families comfortably in Washington, their presence being required here during the entire year. The ability, integrity, and laborious services of these officers appeal strongly in their behalf.

With the highest esteem, I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster-General.

Grant's Majority in Iowa 60,114.

Hon. Edward Wright, Secretary of State of Iowa, writes to the Des Moines *Register*, that some corrections made by the Board of Canvassers change the official vote of that State as originally published, and increase President Grant's majority to over 60,000. The totals as finally ascertained, are: For Grant, 131,233; for Greeley, 71,119; for O'Conor, 2,202.

Yellow Fever During the Season in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Nov. 27.

There are now no cases of yellow fever under treatment in this city. The last death occurred on the 19th inst., and all other cases have recovered. This year there have been eighty cases, of which forty resulted fatally. In 1871 there were fifty-four deaths, and in 1870 the bills of health show 587 deaths from this disease.

THE ARMY.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War.

Reduction in the Cost of the Maintenance of the Army Over Last Year—The Force in the South—National Cemeteries—Explorations—West Point.

The following is the annual report of the Secretary of War on the operations of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1872.

Mr. PRESIDENT: A comparison of the expenditures of the War Department for the present fiscal year and the one immediately preceding, will show that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871,

were	$35,799,991 82
For the year ending June 30, 1872	35,372,157 20
Showing a reduction of	$427,834 62

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is $33,801,378 78

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately as presented by that officer, namely:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$3,725,000
River and harbor improvements	12,302,800
Public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct	612,024
Total	$16,639,824

Since my last report there have been turned into the Treasury by surplus-fund warrant, balances of previous appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $6,243,960 51. Had these balances been applicable for the use of the current ensuing fiscal year, the estimates could have been reduced very materially, as, in the item of expenses for recruiting alone, the sum of $300,000 was returned to the Treasury, being double the amount asked for under that head for the next fiscal year. An estimate of $2,000,000 has been submitted to meet Treasury settlements in favor of States for expenses incurred for enrolling and subsisting troops called into the United States service during the late war, under the act of July 27, 1861, and $100,000 for payment for horses lost or destroyed while in the military service of the General Government; these being the amounts required as reported by the Third Auditor, the officer charged by law with the examination and settlement of the accounts.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The reports of the General of the Army and of the Division and Department Commanders show that the various duties required of the Army have been performed with faithfulness. Desertions have decreased in number, the enlightened legislation in connection with the pay of the enlisted men having contributed greatly toward that end.

It has been found impossible, thus far, to reduce the force in the Southern States east of the Mississippi which were engaged in the war of the rebellion. About one-sixth of the Army is still located there. It is to be hoped that an improved condition of affairs in that section may permit the withdrawal of a portion of the forces.

I renew the recommendation that the extra lieutenants now authorized by law to serve as regimental adjutants and quartermasters in the artillery, infantry, and cavalry regiments be discontinued, as vacancies occur in those grades. A yearly saving, with no injury to the service, of nearly $160,000 would thus be affected.

Thorough inspections, especially in connection with those branches of the service having charge of disbursements, have been ordered, and the inspector will be held responsible for any defalcation or misapplication of the public money or property which may occur within the district assigned to him, that an active vigilance on his part might have detected.

Under the recent legislation placing the control of the Freedmen's Bureau under my immediate charge, the transfer of the records, accounts, claims, checks, Treasury certificates, and property from Howard University to a building near the War Department, was completed about Aug. 3 last, and regulations for the discovery, identification, and payment of the claimants for pay, bounty, prize money, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, or their legal representatives, now residing or who may have resided in any State in which slavery existed in the year 1860, have been framed and put into execution.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

The examination by the Bureau of Military Justice of the records of the trials occurring in the different military departments, brings constantly before it what is felt to be a most serious defect in the administration of justice, and a most positive injury to the service; which is, the inequality of sentences adjudged by different Courts for identical offenses. Desertion, for instance, receives in one department a punishment of two, three, four, and even five years' confinement at hard labor, while, in another, a sentence providing but for one year's imprisonment is deemed an ample expiation, and this in cases which, from the trial records, appear to be, in all respects, deserving of the same proportion of punishment. Prisoners thus differently treated are often brought together, when, by comparison, the injustice wrought is made manifest to the sufferers, and the result naturally is to harden rather than reform the culprits.

Necessarily large discretion must be reposed in Courts-martial, as to the measure of punishment required by the demands of justice, in a vast number of cases brought before them; yet the opinion is entertained that the service would be greatly benefited, and its *morale* increased, by the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well-defined offenses, with a minimum and maximum limitation to meet first offenses and the cases of persistent offenders. By the pursuit of this plan, it is believed the character of certainty of execution would attach to all sentences, adding largely to their corrective power, and relieving the Executive from the numerous applications for clemency that are now received.

The absence, too, of proper places of confinement for the enforcement of sentences is pregnant with deplorable results. It has led, through the necessity of the case, to the designation, by this Department, of the different State penitentiaries as military prisons, and prisoners guilty of purely military offenses are there compelled to associate with the vilest felons in the country, and subjected to all the humiliating and degrading disciplines of those institutions. Many men who might, under different treatment, again become useful soldiers, are thus yearly added to the criminal classes by the stigma of infamy attached to them, and the demoralizing influence of their prison associations. In connection with this subject, I would again call attention to the report of the board of officers who investigated the subject of military prisons in Canada, in the Summer of 1871, which report was transmitted to Congress at its last session.

DESERTERS.

Under the existing laws there is no warrant or provision for the arrest by civilians of deserters from the army, and when such arrests are made in consequence of awards offered by the military authorities, the civilian is compelled to assume all the responsibility of his act, and the expense and vexation which may arise from a suit. As a natural consequence, the deserter, in a measure, enjoys immunity from arrest by the citizen, and it is therefore recommended that legislation be had looking to the protection and defense by the United States of persons against whom suit shall be instituted for such arrest.

THE ACCOUNTS.

The expenditures for the service of the Quartermaster's Department during the year have been $12,517,631 37.

The legislation which requires a separate account with each of the many different heads of appropriation to be kept by every disbursing officer, complicates accounts, increases the amount of capital lying idle to the credit of these officers, and makes larger appropriations necessary than under the old system, inasmuch as every disbursing officer needs a working balance on account of every appropriation, instead of a single working balance applicable to all appropriations.

The examination and settlement of accounts of the war, a work of vast labor, has at length been completed, and this business is now brought up to date. All accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. An improved and simplified system of rendering and settling money and property accounts, which was introduced during the year, has greatly aided in this result.

The number of cavalry and artillery horses purchased during the year is estimated at	3,277
Mules for the trains	209
The number of horses in service is	9,720
Of mules	8,758

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Much of the clothing and equipage left on hand at the close of the war has been used; a large quantity of it has suffered from the effects of time and decay, and has been sold. The changes in the uniform and dress of the army, recommended by a Board of Officers convened with reference to that subject, were, with some modifications, approved, and the new clothing is being manufactured as rapidly as possible. The uniform adopted is believed to be a great improvement, and will, it is hoped, give general satisfaction in the army.

The expenditures for clothing during the past year have been $667,529 63, and the Quartermaster's Department has deposited in the Treasury, from sales of clothing and equipage during the year, $1,843,881 40, which sum is not available for current use.

Transportation by railroad has cost	$1,300,000 00
Of this, $800,857 was over the Pacific Railroads.	
Wagon transportation	1,100,000 00
Water transportation	626,473 52
Stage transportation	45,975 54
And the amount paid on account of purchase of transportation animals, purchase and repair of army and spring wagons, and [redacted] teamsters, w[redacted]	
Making a total of [redacted] exhausting the appropriation.	

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The cost of construction and repair of military buildings has been $385,926. Ninety-five new buildings have been erected at military posts, at a cost of $240,853, and $15,000 has been expended upon wharves.

The sum of $100,000, set aside for the purpose of constructing a depot at San Antonio, Texas, has, under the operations of the law of May 18, 1872, been returned to the Treasury, and the work stopped. The city of San Antonio gave a site for this building, the title to which has been finally approved by the Attorney-General. It is recommended that the money be re-appropriated, and that the special authority required by that law for construction of a permanent depot building be given. Rents are costly, and there is much need of a central depot for the troops in that great State.

One hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-five cents have been collected from the indebted Southern railroads, and unsettled accounts on file will probably increase this sum about $230,000, making in all $370,000, derived from these accounts during the year. The balance still due at the end of the year was $4,734,442 43.

Under the law of July 4, 1864, for relief of loyal citizens in certain loyal districts, the Quartermaster-General has examined and transmitted to the accounting officers for settlement 665 claims for Quartermaster's stores taken during the war, amounting, as allowed, to $367,162 72; 274 others have been rejected, amounting to $396,100 75. There are 10,351 claims under this law still on file, stated at $6,857,006 56, but a large proportion of these are probably unjust.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The 74 national cemeteries now contain the remains of 317,962 persons. All but 16 of these cemeteries have been permanently inclosed, or are being inclosed under contracts now in operation. The Gettysburg Cemetery has been transferred to the care of the War Department, and accepted under the resolution of Congress of July 14, 1870. The superintendents of national cemeteries have been classified with reference to the importance of their respective charges. There were 59 superintendents at the close of the year.

As legislation is needed in connection with the cemetery near the City of Mexico, purchased in accordance with the act of Sept. 28, 1850, it is again recommended that a special act be passed placing this cemetery on the same basis with other cemeteries, with a duly appointed superintendent, and that a portion of the regular appropriation for national cemeteries be made applicable for use upon the one in question.

The condition of the tenure of the sites of military posts in Texas, to which the attention of Congress was called last year, remains unchanged. The land is private property, generally located by speculators at low rates, immediately after their occupation by troops. Extravagant rents are demanded, and as the law now forbids the War Department to purchase lands without the authority of Congress, the officers of the United States are in the position of trespassers, and the claims on account of these lands are unsettled. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to to acquire title to sites already occupied, and to purchase such as may hereafter be required on this remote frontier, is needed to remedy this evil.

The sources and methods of supply for the army have since the war been gradually brought into close conformity with the customary usages governing in commercial transactions.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

A terrible conflagration having laid in ashes a large part of the city of Chicago, the Subsistence Department was, under telegraphic instructions to Gen. P. H. Sheridan, called upon to furnish and distribute food to the sufferers by that calamity. Accordingly supplies were hurried forward from St. Louis and Cincinnati, but the munificent contributions by the people for their suffering fellow-citizens, soon poured into Chicago, from all quarters, so freely, that the sum of $5,705 83 only was expended for this purpose by the Subsistence Department. The supplies sent to Chicago were, however, most opportunely there to meet a call for aid from the Governor of Wisconsin for the sufferers by the forest fires, which swept over a portion of that State. For this purpose, Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, under my authority, caused food, valued at $30,836 11, to be issued to Gov. Lucius Fairchild, "on condition that the State of Wisconsin will account for the stores at their value, if required to do so hereafter."

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Subsistence supplies, valued at $89,048 12, have been issued to Indians of the various tribes visiting the military posts on the frontier, or in their respective nations, no part of which amount is returned to the appropriation for the subsistence of the army, and issues of subsistence stores to Indians have also been made to meet special emergencies to the amount of $103,137 99.

It is recommended to set a future, but not distant day, as a limit after which claims upon the Subsistence Department, under the act of July 4, 1864, shall not be presented to or received, and another day, not later than twelve months thereafter, for the termination of all action by that office on claims under this law.

The want of an assistant to each post-commissary is represented by the Commissary-General to be the greatest evil with which the Subsistence Department has now to contend in its important ministrations. To remedy it, I recommend that Congress authorize the appointment of as many commissary-sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of commissary stores, to be selected from such non-commissioned officers who shall have faithfully served as such for three years, and in the army at least five years, whose duty it shall be, under the orders of the proper officers of the Subsistence Department, to assist in receiving, preserving, issuing, selling, and duly accounting for, under proper regulations, all stores pertaining to the Subsistence Department under their charge, and who shall receive for their services the pay and allowances of ordnance-sergeants. This would make a small addition to the enlisted force of the army, but would lessen the total expense of the Government for its support, as by the constant care and skill of well-selected commissary-sergeants, the large quantities of stores now lost for want of such care and skill would be saved for issue.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The monthly reports of sick and wounded received during the year represent an annual average mean strength of 24,101 white and 2,494 colored soldiers. Among the white troops the total number of cases of all kinds reported on the sick list was 47,575; the total number of deaths reported was 367. Among the colored troops the total number of cases reported was 3,514; the number of deaths from all causes reported was 54.

The Army Medical Museum continues to receive valuable contributions, which are at once properly prepared, mounted, and their histories entered in the descriptive catalogue. The number of visitors to it during the year was over 17,000, many of whom were in search of information not attainable in any other quarter. Memoranda and photographs have been furnished, to assist in the decision of cases of applicants for the benefits of the various acts of Congress in relation to maimed and d[illegible]ers and pensioners; and as the ex[illegible] collection becomes better known, its usef[illegible] is widely increased, not only by affording opportunities for study to the professional man, but also in promoting the ends of justice in supplying evidence for comparison in criminal trials.

I unite with the Surgeon-General in the recommendation that the necessary legislation be had to provide for the publication of an edition of one thousand of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum.

The first part of the Medical and Surgical History of the War was in a state of sufficient forwardness to lay before Congress near the close of the last session. By the wording of the act making appropriation for the continuance and completion of this work, its distribution is still to be ordered by Congress. The report of the Medical Statistics of the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau is now in the hands of the Congressional printer, and in process of being printed.

My previous reports have called the attention of Congress to the large number of vacancies at present—fifty-nine—existing in the Medical Corps, and the injury to it and the service, resulting from the prohibition of appointments and promotions. It would require many years to fill the vacancies now existing, as the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year. Numbers of the most desirable candidates, after waiting years for examination, have established themselves in civil practice. With the Army at its present standard, distributed as it now is, there is a constant and absolute necessity for a Medical Corps of the full number established by the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

THE PAY BILL.

The legislation of Congress at its last session has tended materially to encourage and improve the condition of the rank and file of the Army. The pay-bill carries the system of retained pay to those of all ranks, and no one can doubt the good effect of such a system.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The appropriation for the manufacture of arms for the current year (1872-73) is limited in its application to such breech-loading arm as may be selected by a board of officers, now in session. Should the selection be so long delayed as to cause an unexpended balance of the appropriation to remain on hand at the close of the fiscal year, its reappropriation is recommended. The system being once adopted, arms sufficient to supply the army and militia should be at once manufactured, and a large reserve should be accumulated year by year, for the exigencies of war, and, to this end, liberal appropriations will be required.

Reports from the field are all favorable to the use of revolvers using metallic cartridges.

Five thousand sets of new infantry equipments, combining the knapsack, haversack, canteen, cartridge-box, waist-belt, and the bayonet-scabbard into one system, have been made during the year, and issued to the troops for experimental trial. A sufficient sum is asked to supply the service with these equipments.

HEAVY ORDNANCE.

The Board on heavy ordnance, authorized by the act of June 6, 1872, have made their report, and measures have been taken to carry out their recommendations. The procurement and trial of the guns recommended by them will probably consume the whole of the year 1873.

A moderate sum is estimated for the procurement of cast-iron smooth-bore guns and iron carriages for the fiscal year. Nearly 800 of such guns, besides 200 mortars, are still needed for our forts.

ARSENALS AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

Such of the arsenals east of the Mississippi River as can be spared should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair on the Atlantic coast, and the erection of suitable depots for the storage of the powder and nitre belonging to the Department. The means of rapid communication of modern times obviates the necessity of having an arsenal in almost every State of the Union, and the consolidation of several of them into one establishment would result in great economy to the Government, and promote efficiency. A proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance is much required, and the purchase of a suitable site is recommended. The grounds at present used, at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, are inadequate to the wants of the Ordnance Department.

Suspension of the sale of certain arsenals has been directed until the opening of Congress, in order that the law requiring the sale may be so amended as to enable the Department to save the property from sacrifice in case of combinations of bidders. The act directed the sale of Apalachicola Arsenal, but that property had previously been granted by Congress to the State of Florida. The provision directing its sale should be repealed.

Some plan for settling the long-disputed claims for royalty on the arms that have been altered at Springfield Armory should be devised, and the attention of Congress is called to such legislative enactments as tend to deprive the Government of the inventive ingenuity of its officers and employes, by preventing them from receiving royalty or participating in profits derived from inventions made by them while in the United States service.

The Chief of Ordnance calls attention to the necessity for the repeal of the law prohibiting promotions and appointments in that corps. Congress, by an act passed at its last session, relieved the Corps of Engineers from the operation of the act approved March 3, 1869, and in my judgment it is now advisable that all of the staff corps of the army affected by the law of March 3, 1869, should have the same privilege extended to them.

THE ENGINEER CORPS AND ITS WORK.

During the past year the Corps of Engineers has been engaged upon the works for the defense of our coasts; upon river and harbor improvements and the surveys for them, and for the protection of the navigable waters of the United States against deterioration, whether from bridging or other cause; upon the geodetic and hydrographic survey of the lakes; upon surveys for the defense of the coast; upon military surveys and reconnaissances in the interior; upon geographical and geological explorations; upon public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia; upon the construction of light-houses; and upon the demarkation of the boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The work upon our coast defenses and fortifications has been prosecuted with vigor, and already a large number of positions for guns and mortars of the largest calibers, to be mounted behind sand parapets, have been provided, while others are in an advanced state of construction. These works should be continued, as they are the basis of our harbor protections, and are essential for the efficacy of the accessory defenses, especially of torpedoes and channel obstructions, which form a part of our own system of defense.

The Battalion of Engineers, in its reduced organization, numbers 315 men, but retains its marked efficiency in drill and discipline, and furnishes the instruction to the cadets at the Military Academy in practical military engineering, while at Willet's Point it forms the school for the torpedo-defense of our harbors, and the guards and workmen for the distribution, care, and preservation of the bridge trains, and engineer equipments of the army. The appropriations asked for this depot and post are recommended to Congress, while the repeated recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, for the repeal of the seventh section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops, is approved.

The torpedo experiments, made under the immediate direction of Major H. L. Abbot, commanding engineer battalion, have been brought so far to satisfactory conclusion as to enable us to devise a plan of torpedo defense in connection with the fortifications, simple in its working, certain in its application, and effective in its results, while at the same time our own shipping will not be endangered. An estimate for providing means to apply the system to a few of the principal harbors is submitted in the annual estimate for fortifications.

OUR RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The river and harbor works, and the many surveys annually directed to be made in extending the system of improvement, have been carried on with skill, energy, and economy. The increased security and facility to navigation which these works of improvement have afforded, though many of them are only partially completed, have saved to commerce many times the amount of the sum expended on the works; and the increase of commerce, with greater depth of channels, greater security in their navigation, and the saving of time in their use, adds millions annually to the wealth of the country, and increases the resources of the Government. For further information respecting these improvements and surveys, reference may be made to the report of the Chief of Engineers, which contains a detailed account of the steps taken to carry out the provisions of the river and harbor bills, and the progress and condition of these works, as well as of the public buildings and grounds in Washington, and of the Washington Aqueduct, works which have been carried on in a highly creditable manner.

The River and Harbor bill, approved June 10, 1872, appropriated the sum of $145,000 for payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company for so much of its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin River and the mouth of the Fox River, as were reported by the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives on the 8th March, 1872, to be needed. In conformity with the requirements of the act referred to, the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company transferred the property to the United States, and the sum of $145,000 was paid to the company on the 24th of September last.

The construction of the bridge across the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, has been completed, and the bridge will be immediately opened for railroad and wagon-road use.

In conformity to the requirements of the two acts relating to bridging the Mississippi River, the one approved April 1, 1872, the other approved June 4, 1872, the proper site for the bridge at La Crosse and vicinity has been determined.

The River and Harbor bill, approved June 10, 1872, directed the Secretary of War to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner if practicable, the condition of the canal at the Falls of the Ohio River and the provisions necessary to relieve the canal from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period. This report will be completed in time to be submitted to Congress at its meeting in December.

The survey of the lakes has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner, the survey of Lake Superior having been completed, and that of Lake Michigan having been extended so far as to require probably but one more working season to complete it. The operations in other portions of the field of survey, comprising Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, and the St. Lawrence River, have been equally successful, as have been the meteorological and lake surface observations, which extend over the whole lake region.

EXPLORATIONS.

The geological exploration between the Sierra Nevada and eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains will probably be completed by the close of the present season for field operations. The results of this work are of the very highest value in the departments of geology, topography, and mining engineering. The exploration in Nevada, Utah, and Arizona was continued until December of last year, when a preliminary report of the results, affording valuable information for mining as well as for military operations and to immigrants, was submitted to Congress and published. The field-work, which, in addition to the usual subjects of observation, comprises the careful determination of an astronomical base, was resumed this Summer as soon as the appropriation was available.

In addition to these special works of exploration the officers of Engineers serving on the staff of the Generals commanding divisions and departments have made important reconnaissances, such as that of the Upper Yellowstone River and that of the Uintah Mountains, and have made many contributions to the topography of the Territories of the United States.

In compliance with the act approved March 19, 1872, authorizing the survey and marking of the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains, four officers of Engineers were detailed for that purpose and ordered to report to the Secretary of State for duty. The survey is now in progress.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The duties of the Signal Office in observations and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture have been continued throughout the year with gratifying success. Stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, sea-port, and river cities. The display of bulletin reports, of reports at the river stations, giving the rise and fall of the principal rivers, of the large weather-maps showing, by changing symbols, the meteoric changes at the different reports; and finally, at designated stations, the exhibition of day or night signals, on occasions of supposed especial danger, has been regularly made. Since the date of the last annual report ten additional stations have been established within the United States.

A comparison of the tri-daily forecasts, or "probabilities" as they have been styled, with the meteoric condition afterward reported, and, so far as known, has given an average of sixty-nine per cent. as verified up to Nov. 1, 1871. Since that date to the present time, (Oct. 1, 1872,) the average of verifications has been 76 8-10 per cent.

The difficulty of telegraphic communication with the stations was greatest, and was most seriously felt during the months of July and August. It then not unfrequently happened that the most important and widespread of the Press "probabilities," *i. e.*, those drawn at midnight from the midnight reports, were made in the absence of any current telegraphic information at that hour due from the observers west or south of the Alleghanies. It is on this section on which the office is most dependent for the intelligence which suggests the meteoric changes impending in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, and upon the lakes.

The practical results of this branch of the service, with all its errors and imperfections, can be summed up, it is believed, in the statement that since the inauguration of its duties no great and continuous storm has traversed the territory of the United States, or raged along the length of its lakes, its gulf or sea-coast shores, as in their course such storms have sometimes done, without fair and general premonition given at the great majority of points endangered to any who care to seek or heed them.

Since the date of the last annual report, arrangements were made with the Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau of Canada for an exchange of reports with his office as rapidly as the system may extend in the Dominion. Arrangements of a similar description are contemplated for the exchange of observations by telegraph with various points in the West India Islands. These arrangements will be carried into effect, if possible, before the opening of the stormy Spring season.

WESTERN RIVERS AND LAKES.

Since Jan. 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depths of water in the principal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been reported daily from all stations established upon those rivers. These reports are carefully prepared, and have been received with a marked degree of interest. It is hoped that, as the number of stations increases and communication with the proper authorities is organized, a portion of the great problem of the protection of the river commerce from ice and freshets, and of the lower river levees from breakage and overflow, with the consequent disasters, will be solved.

Under the act approved June 10, 1872, the service before technically limited to the lakes and sea-coasts was extended throughout the interior, and many of the agricultural societies in the country have been requested to appoint a permanent committee to confer with the Chief Signal Officer, and to take in conjunction with him such steps, or to recommend such action, as might be deemed desirable to accomplish the objects of that act. In addition to the committees above referred to thirty-eight (38) boards of trade and chambers of commerce have standing meteorological committees, which are in direct communication with the Chief Signal Officer.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

A personal visit to West Point and inspection of the operations of the Academy in June last, and the report of the Board of Visitors, whose investigations were very thorough, disclosed a satisfactory state of proficiency in discipline and study. Since my last annual report there has been no breach of discipline or impropriety on the part of cadets calling for the exercise of higher authority than that of the Superintendent and Academic Staff.

The number of failures to master the academic course, including original rejections, were 87, the number of admissions, 95; the total number of cadets now at the Academy is 240. There are 53 vacancies, caused by failures upon preliminary examinations, discharge of cadets for deficiency, and the failure of Congressional Representatives to select suitable candidates for the past September examination. The standard of proficiency in the corps of cadets has much improved, but great obstruction to the usefulness which the Academy might otherwise attain in fitting scientific and highly-educated young men for the public service is experienced because of the large amount of time necessarily expended in giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the mere elementary branches of learning, which they should have acquired before entering the Academy. Under the present system a large percentage of the candidates who seek admission to the Academy fail in their preliminary examination, or are found incapable of mastering the academic course during the first year. Many of those who go to West Point with the prestige of high scholarship, obtained elsewhere, fail, under examination, in the very rudiments of an education. That such failure cannot be charged to a too severe examination, is shown by the fact that the qualifications demanded of candidates are less than those established by perhaps a majority of the higher scholastic institutions of the country; and the examinations are not conducted more rigidly than is absolutely necessary. A considerable modification of the existing mode of selection of cadets seems to be demanded, as the only effectual remedy for this evil; and in this connection attention is invited to the report of the Superintendent of the Academy, which furnishes some interesting data on the subject of admission.

The department of Philosophy is very destitute of necessary apparatus for instruction, but it is hoped Congress will supply this important want through liberal appropriations.

The subject of the revision of the academic regulations is now under consideration, and many changes which experience has shown to be advisable will be made.

Legislation by Congress is also needed in aid of the Military Academy band, which is now the only one provided for by law, and the pay of which experience has shown to be wholly insufficient. Attention is invited to the recommendation of the Superintendent for the increase of its numbers and pay.

THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that an appropriation liberal in amount has been made by Congress for the erection of a fire-proof building, a portion of which is for the use of the War Department. The necessity for a safe depository for the valuable records, now scattered in insecure localities, renders the speedy erection of this building a matter of great interest to the country.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Constitution—Movement for a New Convention—What Features Are to be Amended.

At the ensuing session of the New-Jersey Legislature an effort will be made to provide for the assembling of a convention to revise the present Constitution of this State. This will have to be done in full to be effective, as by the present Constitution no amendments can be made to it without approval by two successive Legislatures, and subsequent approval by a direct vote of the people, and only one such proceeding shall be had in five years. The present Constitution of the State was prepared under a direct law authorizing "the election of delegates to a convention to prepare a constitution for the government of this State, and for submitting the same to the people thereof for ratification or rejection." This act was passed Feb. 23, 1844, and delegates were elected who met at Trenton on May 14 of the same year, and continued in session until the ensuing 29th of June. The instrument they adopted was submitted to a special vote of the people on Aug. 13, 1844, and adopted by a majority of 16,750 votes—20,276 being cast for it, and 3,526 against. It went into effect on the ensuing 2d of September, 1844, and has remained without change since that time, (a period of over twenty-eight years,) the fundamental law of that State.

The changes incident to the last decade, the incorporation of amendments into the United States Constitution which are antagonistic to that of the State, especially in reference to suffrage, the increased amount of legislation annually demanded, the meagre provision for the payment of the members thereof, the clauses requiring representatives of districts to be residents therein, and other matters of importance, are all urged as arguments in favor of the proposed revision. The present rate of compensation for the legislator is $3 a day for the first forty days, and $1 50 each additional day. The session usually lasts from twelve to fourteen weeks; at an average of three months, the member receive $199, while his hotel bill alone for that period will exceed that sum, leaving nothing for contingent expenses, loss of time, &c. The result has been that perquisites are voted in the form of stationery and postage-stamps, which swell the amount received to a very large extent. Corruption has also a better chance for its work, as members' consciences are eased by the delusion that if the State does not pay them a fair compensation, they are justified in "making both ends meet" by receiving outside considerations. The experience of every legislator is that this temptation comes to him in numerous shapes, and if he yields once, the avenue is open to an unlimited debauchery of legislative honor and morality.

It is proposed to make the compensation of the members $500 per session, and prohibit absolutely and arbitrarily all extras and incidentals of every kind whatever. This amount would be ample to pay the necessary hotel and incidental expenses of the members, and give them some compensation for the sacrifice of their business interests, often involved in consequence of the withdrawal of their personal superintendence. The State would also be vastly the gainer in the end, because a better class of men would be secured as legislators, and the tone and character of the body would be greatly elevated. Honest men of ordinary circumstances, who now cannot afford to accept the position, would then be willing to be candidates.

Massachusetts pays her legislators from $500 to $600 a man with a much larger body. The sum of $500 each in New-Jersey would cost $40,500; at the present pay it sums up, (including mileage for members,) to from $16,000 to $20,000, and in some sessions the incidentals have amounted to $15,000 more. The adoption of a new constitution would sweep away provisions and practices which have grown into abuses, and would provide newer and better ways of doing many things, which now are hedged in by the constitutional provisions and limitations.

AN OLD PICTURE.

An Singular Discovery in Boston—A Portrait of an Old Master Painted by Himself Three Hundred Years Ago.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 30.

A genuine sensation has been created in the art circles of this city by the identification of a picture by an old master under romantic circumstances—probably the most important discovery of the kind which has been made for years—either in the Old World or this—the picture being nothing less than a portrait of Bartolomeo Passerotti, painted by himself in 1571, or nearly 302 years ago.

About a month ago a gentleman of this city stepped into an auction-store on Tremont-street to buy some chairs for his office, when a dusty, dingy, and begrimed portrait was put up. Something about it striking his fancy, he bid it off at $1 87. That night he took it to a friend, an ardent lover of the fine arts, who, seeing it to be a fine head, gave in exchange for it a valuable steel-engraving by Ferri. The painting was in a very bad condition, and so begrimed as to be almost undistinguishable, probably having been knocking around in garrets and lumber-closets for ages. The picture was taken to Mr. L. A. Schirmer, to see what could be done with it. On the application of a little warm water the picture came out as distinctly as on the day it was painted, three centuries ago. And on the back of the canvas, in bold and Roman black letters, as square and true as if printed, was found the inscription which at once established it as a most valuable work of art:

BARTOCO PASSEROTTI
FECI DI SUA MANO SUA EFFIGE, DICTA D'ANI 51 IN BOLOGNA.
DONATO DA ESSO A MESER GIO. BATTA. DETI,
ADI 9, A. D. 1571.

Which translated reads:

Bartolomeo Passerotti painted with his hand his likeness at the age of fifty-one years, in Bologna. Presented by him to Mr. Giovanni Battista Deti, on the ninth day of the year 1571.

Here then was a discovery such as is rarely made in these days, valuable alike artistically and historically, for the finding of this picture settles a dispute as to the age of Passerotti. All of the dictionaries agree as to the time of his death, 1592; but some fix the date of his birth at one time and some at another—none of them correct, as is now proved, for here is Passerotti's own autograph: "At the age of 51 years, A. D. 1571," making the year of his birth to be 1520. From the German of Müller's *Artists of All Times and All Nations*, we translate the following:

Bartolomeo Passerotti was a printer and engraver born at Bologna, in the year 1540. He was a pupil of J. Vignola, and worked with J. Zuccharo, and was the head of a large family of artists, all of the same name. He was also the founder of the Academy of Bologna. His style is easy, his color agreeable, and was held in high estimation. The churches and palaces of his native city he ornamented with many excellent pieces of art. In the Dresden gallery can be seen, painted by himself, the likeness of himself and his family, very powerful and broad in treatment. Augustus Caracci visited his school, which helped him a great deal in his engraving. After him engraved Tomassin, C. Cort, and others. His engravings show a quick and bold needle, and are similar to wood engravings. Among his works were "The Temptation of Joseph," after Parmesan; also, "Mary Visiting Elizabeth," after J. Palviati; and "The Holy Virgin with her Child," from one of his own works. He sometimes signed his full name and sometimes only his initials. He died at Bologna in 1592.

On consulting Nagel's *Dictionary of Art* we find a more voluminous account, in which it says that Passerotti as an artist ranked next to Titian, and that in Florence there may be seen a portrait of him. Therefore, there are only two portraits of Passerotti known to be in existence, besides this one just discovered.

Of Giovanni Battista Deti, the original owner of this portrait and the friend of Passerotti, no mention can be found in any of the dictionaries, but Prof. Torricelli says that the Detis are an old Italian family, and many of that name now live in the neighborhood of Florence.

The gentleman who is the fortunate possessor of this treasure—whose name for the present is withheld, though there are probably few in the country who have not heard it—at first supposed it to be a Van Dyke, so strikingly does it resemble that master's peculiar style, and as Passerotti was prior to Van Dyke he thinks it proves that the latter closely studied the Italian master.

The portrait is now as clear and distinct as when from the master's brush, hardly as fresh, of course, but riper and richer. Just as the artist painted it, too; untouched save to cleanse it of the dust and dirt of centuries, perhaps, and free from the hands of the portrait-destroyers, as artists properly term the Vandal "restorers." The face is that of a man in the prime of life, and at first glance bears a striking resemblance to the portraits of Shakespeare. The forehead is high and the hair dark. The eyes have a side-long glance as of one who sees himself in a glass. The broad and stiffly-starched collar like those so familiar in the works of Van Dyke. The background is dark and rich and a light grayish-brown border, something like a halo, surrounds the head. This, William Hunt says, is characteristic in the works of some of the old masters, and is used to give the proper balance between the light of the face and the dark background. Many photographers are now employing a similar effect. From a short distance this "halo" is indistinguishable and greatly enhances the general effect. The treatment is broad, free and vigorous, in a word, masterly—and one can see at a glance that it is no common portrait before him, but a work such as can be produced only by the genius of a great artist.

Schirmer's studio, now at the corner of Washington and West streets, was in the Mercantile block on Summer-street, and on the night of the great fire, when he saw that the building was doomed, the first thing he carried to a place of safety was this portrait, which thus narrowly escaped the destruction that might have overtaken it when historic Boston was yet a city of the future. The picture has been photographed and a copy is to be sent to Dresden to be compared with the portrait of Passerotti which hangs in the gallery there.

THE GREENVILLE RING.

Indignation Meeting of the Tax-Payers Last Night—Re-arrest of Judge Dilloway.

On Saturday night a large number of the residents of Greenville, N. J., held a meeting at Schriner's Hall, Greenville, to further express their indignation against the gross frauds committed upon them by the Street Commissioners and Board of Finance of that township.

On motion, Judge Schultz was elected Chairman, and Mr. Jacob Dettwetter Secretary.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to investigate the alleged frauds of the Street Commissioners and Board of Finance reported that they had been unable to make out a written report at this stage, but stated that so far as they had investigated the charges preferred against the Commissioners by Judge Dilloway, they had proved them to be conclusive against those gentlemen. [Applause.]

Mr. Carey, representing a large portion of the indignant tax-payers, stated that since their previous meeting, the Commissioners had done all in their power to get Judge Dilloway arrested, and had in fact had him arrested, that very afternoon a second time on a charge of perjury, and that gentleman had been compelled to give bail twice in the sum of $3,000 upon the original charge preferred by the Commissioners, Seymour, Cadmus, and Morrell. It was now even admitted by the latter that they had inserted the sum of $22,000 in the special tax levy without any reason whatever, and they wished it to be considered a mistake, but they should prove at the proper time that one of the grossest frauds had been committed upon the people, and to a far greater extent.

At this juncture Judge Dilloway entered the hall, which was the signal for a burst of applause.

Judge Dilloway was called upon to address the meeting, which he did, setting forth the grounds of his second arrest on a charge of perjury at the instance of Justice Chambers, who was in with the ring of fraudulent commissioners, and during his remarks he was frequently applauded. At times the meeting became very boisterous, and threats of clubbing the commissioners out of the town, or hanging them up to a tree if they did not give up their office, were indulged in. The tax-payers are called upon to pay $62,000 as a special tax, which they indignantly refuse, stating that there is no ground for the tax, and that the commissioners are saddling a gross imposition upon them. Next week summonses will be issued compelling the Finance Board to produce their account books, and Judge Dilloway is to have an examination before taking his case before the Grand Jury.

The meeting, after other stormy addresses had been delivered, adjourned at the call of the Chairman.

More Villainous Track Obstructors at Work in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 30.

It would seem as if some one was determined to wreck a train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, for still another attempt has been made, in addition to the six already made public. The Wednesday night express for Boston, by the Shore Line route, met a lot of ties on the track in Milford, in the same place where a similar thing was done last week. The ties were placed in a cattle-guard, in a perpendicular position. Fortunately, the engineer discovered them in time to stop the train. The ties were removed, and the train came to this city. It appears that an hour or two after the Boston express had passed the point where the obstructions had been placed, the night freight for New-York came by. The engineer was on the lookout, and discovered that the ties were put on the track again. They were again taken off, and the two Boston express trains for New-York passed the spot without any interruption. But the early morning train ran across them again in the same place, but they were again removed. No damage was done in any of the three attempts. But the evil is getting to be so common that it threatens seriously to interfere with travel.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

What "Old Probabilities" Has to Say About His Department.

Complete Exposition of the System of the Office—Interesting Details Concerning a Great Public Convenience.

The Chief Signal Officer reports that instruction in military signaling, telegraphy, and the duties of the service in relation to practical meteorology has been continued during the year at the school of instruction at Fort Whipple, Virginia, upon the plan related in his last annual report. A principal duty of the school has been the drill and instruction of the Observer-Sergeants and the assistant observers for the signal service. In the preparation for these duties each man is required to enlist in the signal detachment at Fort Whipple as a private soldier, and to pass afterward a preliminary educational examination before he is put under especial instruction. He is then given some knowledge of the theories of meteorology, and is taught the practical use of the various instruments, forms, &c., in use at the several stations of observation, while he is practiced at the same time in his regular drills of the service. When considered competent as an assistant he is ordered as an assistant observer to a station, where, in addition to perfecting himself in the practical details of the duties at the station, he continues his studies, reciting regularly to the Observer-Sergeant in charge. A service of six months in this capacity renders an assistant eligible as a candidate for promotion. He may then be ordered back to the school to review his studies, and to appear for his final examination before a board of officers appointed for the purpose. Passing this examination he is promoted to the grade of observer-sergeant, and is considered competent to take charge of a station. This course has been followed successfully during the past year, and each man's fitness has been clearly determined by this probationary service as assistant before his assignment to a more responsible position. Lieut. Charles E. Kilbourne, Acting Signal Officer, has been in immediate charge of the instruction at Fort Whipple, and has labored assiduously in the discharge of his important duties.

A new and commodious hospital has been erected at Fort Whipple since the date of the last report. New quarters and a new house for the men, a guard-house, and stables, are in process of erection. The Chief Signal Officer recommends the early construction of new and suitable quarters for the officers, and a building for instruction purposes. Those now occupied are in bad condition, and cannot be repaired. The report of Fort Whipple on Sept. 30, shows thirteen non-commissioned officers and ninety-six privates at that post.

The maintenance of the post of Fort Whipple, properly equipped as a school of instruction, is considered of high importance. The success of the signal service at its widely-scattered stations throughout the United States depends upon the rigid performance of the duties at this post, and the thoroughness of the instruction there had. The duties of military telegraphy—a prominent duty of the post—increase each day in importance, as the utility of such duties is everywhere recognized in armies. The application of the knowledge gained by the discharge of these duties, with that of the other branches of the signal service, to uses of public benefit in time of peace, has been sufficiently demonstrated.

In the Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce and Agriculture, the service has continued upon the plans and with the organization minutely explained in the last report. At each of the principal lake, sea-port and river cities at which there are stations, the stations have been maintained during the year. The display of bulletin reports; of reports at the river stations giving the rise and fall of the principal rivers; of the large weather maps showing by changing symbols the meteoric changes at the different reports; and, finally, at designated stations the exhibition of day or night signals on occasions of supposed especial danger, has been regularly made. The reports have been lessened at some points by embarrassments beyond the control of the office.

Since the date of the last annual report, ten additional stations have been established within the United States.

Reports are had by a comity of exchange from the seven stations established within the same period in the Dominion of Canada, heretofore referred to. The total number of stations at which observations are now made, and from which reports are received, is seventy-two. Fifty stations have been thoroughly inspected during the year. The irregularities discovered and corrected demonstrate the necessity of at least two careful inspections of each station in each year. The inspections are yet in progress. Official applications for the establishment of 113 new stations have been received. From a detailed report of the operations of each of the established stations it appears that during the year there have been issued and distributed at the different lake, sea-coast, and river ports, and in the inland cities a total number of bulletins, maps, &c., as follows:

Total number of bulletins	187,617
Total number of maps	203,553
Total number of Press reports	50,878

The tri-daily "Synopsis" and "Probabilities" have been regularly furnished to the several Press associations, and through them to the newspaper Press throughout the country. The wide diffusion given these reports by the relations established by the office with the Press is evidenced by the fact that it is estimated, computing the number of copies published at each edition of each newspaper in which reports or bulletins have appeared, the aggregate number of copies of the reports furnished from this office which have been laid before the public, has reached a total of thirty millions. This extensive publication has been without cost to the United States.

The lateness of the hour at which the night telegraphic reports are received, has rendered it sometimes impossible to furnish the official deductions from the reports in time to be telegraphed east and west from New-York, to reach the various cities in the northern and western portions of the United States before the morning papers have been sent to press. This difficulty has led to a change in the time of making and transmitting the night reports from the hour of 11:35 P. M. to that of 11 P. M., Washington mean-time. This change was made on Sept. 1 of this year.

Prof. Cleveland Abbe, Assistant, First Lieut. Robert Craig, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, and Prof. Thompson B. Maury, Assistant, have alternated in preparing the official deductions of the office, besides performing such other duties in connection with the reduction of observations as have been found desirable.

The favorable expressions of scientific men, the popular credit given the publications of the office, and the surprise and almost irritation exhibited, if at any time they chance to be in error, as must sometimes happen, have sufficiently evidenced the skill and care these officers have manifested in the discharge of their duties.

A comparison of the tri-daily forecasts, or "probabilities" as they have been styled, with the meteoric condition afterward reported, and, so far as known, has given an average of sixty-nine per cent., as verified up to Nov. 1, 1871. Since that date to the present time, (October 1, 1872,) the average of verifications has been seventy-six and eight-tenths per cent. If regard be had to those predictions verified, within a few hours after the time for which they were made, this percentage is considerably increased. In view of the deficiency of telegraphic facilities during the year, and the great irregularities of the working, it was not anticipated that these predictions, based as they are upon the tri-daily telegraphic reports, would increase in accuracy. Whatever success has been attained must be considered an indication of what success might be with well organized and full telegraphic facilities. The difficulty of telegraphic communication with the stations was greatest, and was most seriously felt during the months of July and August. It then not unfrequently happened that the most important and wide-spread of the Press "probabilities," *i. e.* those drawn at midnight from the midnight reports, were made in the absence of any current telegraphic information at that hour due from the observers west or south of the Alleghanies. It is on this section on which the office is most dependent for the intelligence which suggests the meteoric changes pending in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States and upon the lakes.

Three hundred and fifty-four cautionary signal orders have been issued during the year, each display of the cautionary signal at any station being considered a separate order. This signal was announced as to be shown "whenever the winds are expected to be as strong as twenty-five miles an hour, and continue so for several hours within a radius of one hundred miles from the station." The percentage of the cautionary signals verified by the occurrence within a few hours after the display of the winds described, either at the port at which the signal was exhibited, or within the radius of 100 miles from that port, is estimated to have been about seventy per cent. The instances of signals displayed, reports not verified, are those in which they have not been proven necessary at the station where exhibited. The signal is wholly "cautionary," forewarning probable danger. It has been aimed to err on the side of caution. The delays such errors may cause are retrievable—the disasters of shipwreck are not. Since the 1st of July of the present year thirty-two cautionary signals forewarning the approach of six different storms have been displayed at different ports. Of these storms five were destructive, justifying the display of twenty-eight of the signals—one in advance of which four signals were displayed was not considered dangerous.

It is not yet permitted to hope that this accuracy can be maintained. It must not be imagined that in the review of the year there are not found many errors of omission, or that warnings have been given in all instances of danger. Local storms of narrow extent, or making their march in a few hours, may pass between stations or over too few only, and are not easily traceable.

The practical results of this branch of the service, with all its errors and imperfections, can be summed, it is believed, in the statement, that since the inauguration of its duties no great and continuous storm has traversed the territory of the United States, or raged along the length of its lakes, its gulf or sea-coast shores, as in their course such storms have sometimes done, without fair and general premonition given at the great majority of the points endangered to any who cared to seek or heed them.

Precision in the announcement of the approach and force of storms can be attained only by an increase in the number of stations and reports, and such control of telegraphic facilities as will insure the prompt receipt of these reports at any moment they may be desired.

With the view of diminishing the expenses of the service, and, at the same time, possessing the power of suddenly increasing the number of stations from which reports are to be had in any section of the country which may at any season of the year be especially threatened by the storms which at the different seasons seem to pass more frequently over particular portions of the territories of the United States, the organization of a mobilized corps of observers, has been commenced. This corps, which will consist of picked men, skillful, and chosen for their special fitness for its contemplated duties, will be equipped with portable apparatus, comprising all the instruments they will be required to use at any station to which they may be suddenly ordered. The stations to be properly occupied in each section of the country, in reference to the storms to which that section is habitually exposed at particular seasons, will be previously arranged. It will be possible to occupy in this way the stations, as stations of report, with very great rapidity. The period of danger for which they may be occupied being passed, they will be abandoned and the force left free to be transferred for the protection of other sections, whose seasons of danger will be then approaching.

Soon after the date of the last annual report, arrangements were made with Prof. G. T. Kingston, of Toronto, Chief of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau, in compliance with an official request from that bureau, and in view of a considerable appropriation contemplated by the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of a system of observation and report similar to that existing in the United States, for an exchange of reports with his office as rapidly as the system may extend in the Dominion. In accordance with these arrangements, telegraph reports are now received from seven Canadian stations. The observations are made synchronous with these in the United States, and are sent in the same cipher. These reports have been forwarded regularly to this office after concentration at Toronto, and have proved of much value in connection with the lake region. Separate reports are furnished from Montreal by Prof. Charles Smallwood, Director of the Montreal Observatory. Returned reports are furnished by this office, as requested, to both Toronto and Montreal. Warnings announcing probable meteoric changes, and prepared with especial reference to the Canadian ports, are sent to Toronto whenever any serious disturbance is indicated. A notable instance of this co-operation was had in the progress of the great storm of Sept. 28, 29, and 30, of this year. Warnings were given in advance at the lake ports of the United States, and similar warnings were at the same time telegraphed to Canada. The advantages resulting to both States from this arrangement are highly estimated. Aside from the sentiment of international comity and good-will incident to its existence, it is of practical value. To the Dominion, located as it is, the exchanged reports received from the United States are essential to safety. To the United States the reports received from the Dominion are like those of vidette stations against the storms moving upon the lake region from the north and thence traversing the Northern, Middle, and Eastern States, and the adjacent sea-coast. The appropriation made by each nationality, without in any way lessening its value to the people who made it, is in effect supplemented by the sums similarly devoted by the other by the mutual benefit accruing to both. It is to be hoped the system may be extended in the Canadas, and the co-operation be yet closer, this union of the services becoming the first link in that grand chain of interchanged international telegraphic reports, destined with a higher civilization to bind together the signal services of the world.

Arrangements of a similar description are contemplated or to be made for the exchange of observations by telegraph with various points in the West India Islands. These arrangements will be carried into effect, if possible, before the opening of the stormy Spring season.

Gov. Rawson Rawson, of Barbados, is in correspondence with the Chief Signal Officer in reference to an exchange of reports whenever rendered possible by the establishment of telegraphic communication. A reference to international exchanges of this character was made in the last annual report of the office.

A system of exchanges with foreign societies has been instituted during the year, and, on the part of the Signal Office, over 500 sets of tri-daily maps and bulletins have been sent abroad.

Arrangements have been made to supply proper blanks to all vessels whose officers will furnish the office with a copy of their observations. Fifty records have been received from the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which will prove valuable in tracing the movement of the cyclonic storms before they reach the coast of the United States. Similar reports are invited from all ship-owners and others interested in commerce.

Since Jan. 1, 1872, statements of the changes in the depths of water in the principal Western rivers, being in direct relation to the meteoric changes, have been reported daily from all stations established upon those rivers. These reports are carefully prepared, and have been received with a marked degree of interest. Numerous applications for additional reports and stations are under consideration. Experiments are in progress to provide a suitable self-registering water-gauge, and several designs are being tested to assure the best results.

The importance of the information thus conveyed to the commercial interests of the river and inland cities has been fully recognized by the local presses and the river population. It is hoped that as the number of stations increases, and communication with the proper authorities is organized, a portion of the great problem of the protection of the river commerce from ice and freshets, and of the lower river levees from breakage and overflow, with the consequent disasters, will be solved, and it certainly can be by the timely warnings which will be given.

By the act of Congress, approved June 10, 1872, the duty was imposed upon the Secretary of War of providing such stations, signals, and reports as might be found necessary for "the benefit of agricultural and commercial interests" throughout the United States. The service before technically limited to the lakes and sea-coasts was then extended throughout the interior. The agricultural societies in the United States, the addresses of whose officers could be obtained, were, in July last, informed of this fact, and each was requested to appoint a permanent committee to confer, from time to time, with the Chief Signal Officer, and to take, in conjunction with him, such steps or to recommend such action as might be deemed desirable to accomplish the objects in view. Eighty-nine societies have appointed committees in compliance with this request, and notice has been given by a large number of other societies that similar action will be taken by them at an early date. While the agricultural interests have shared with others whatever benefit has followed the daily published reports of the office, the plans by which it was contemplated to render a service especially beneficial to those interests have been in some degree delayed by the want of telegraphic facilities by which to reach the interior. Action will be had in reference to them as rapidly as it becomes practicable.

In addition to the Committees above referred to, thirty-eight Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce have standing Meteorological Committees, which are in direct communication with the Chief Signal Officer. To each of these Committees printed summaries of the meteoric changes for the week then past is, by direction of the Secretary of War, mailed upon Saturday of each week for the use of the associations.

The meteoric conditions throughout the United States for each day of the year past have been traced on 1,092 separate maps, one being traced for each interval (average) of eight hours of time. The form of map has been much improved. In March last the office publication of a monthly collection of the tabulated reports and synopses, together with the official deductions or forecasts, and a statement of the meteoric conditions occurring after the latter, the whole in book-form, was commenced. This paper has been continued up to this date, and is intended to form the basis of a monthly issue, to contain, in addition to the above matter, reduced copies of each weather-map. The record is, perhaps, not paralleled by that had in any other country.

In September last the issue of a weekly abstract made from the daily telegraphic reports in the form of a summary of the synopsis for each week was commenced. It has been favorably received.

A large amount of office work has been done in collating and discussing the observations received from all stations and collected from other sources, public and private, with a view to their ultimate publication in permanent form.

A serious obstacle to the accurate reduction of meteorological observations has been the want of proper information in regard to the elevation above sea-level of the different instruments at the several stations. To remove this difficulty the work of collecting reliable data from surveys and other official sources was commenced in February, and has been vigorously prosecuted since that date by Lieut. Henry Jackson, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant. A large amount of material has been collected up to date, and carefully tabulated and corrected for future publication, as well as for immediate use.

Some attention has been given to the investigation of the meteoric conditions at different elevations. The experiment of a balloon ascension has been tried with fair results. A series of especial observations were made on Mount Washington, in May last, for this purpose.

The library of the office has been increased from 600 volumes to 1,340. These books have been catalogued and arranged conveniently for reference, and form the nucleus of a valuable meteorological library, to which addition may be made from time to time.

Some idea of the extensive labor devolving upon the office may be had from the number of papers requiring its action, the record showing 35,990 letters sent, and 178,306 letters received during the year. Three thousand one hundred and sixty-five accounts have been examined and settled in the property division.

Col. Garrick Mallery, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, is in charge of records and correspondence; Capt. H. W. Howgate, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant, in charge of stations, and Lieut. Henry Jackson, Acting Signal Officer and Assistant of the property division.

To the untiring zeal of these officers the success of the service has been largely due.

The telegraphic transmission of the official weather reports was had over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in accordance with the plans of this office, until June 30, when that Company declined to continue the service on terms considered satisfactory by the Government. Since that date the reports have been had principally by the Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Southern and Atlantic, Pacific and Atlantic, Great Western, and North-western Telegraphic Companies, which agreed to transmit the official dispatches to the extent of their facilities, and in accordance with the working forms of circuit furnished by this office, and circuits were arranged with them.

Some delay was experienced in making the proper connections of these circuits, and the service suffered serious annoyance in consequence. The difficulties in the way of successful working are being gradually removed.

The subject of its telegraphic communications has been one of the most difficult with which the office has had to do. In the correspondence which has been had during the year with the companies upon matters on which there were disagreeing views, it has been the aim of the office, under the direction of the Department, to maintain such a position that each might feel they had been treated with equal justice, however much the Department might necessarily differ from the companies in its views.

To secure the discharge of the telegraphic duties of the office with promptness—with the good-will and co-operation of whatever company might be carrying its service, and with proper remuneration allowed to them for that service—have been the ends to be attained. As the relations of the people of the United States to the telegraphic companies having privileges under the act of Congress become better determined, and the style of the official communications the Executive Departments may be permitted to send over the wires of the companies, the times at which they are authorized to require such sending, and the rates of payment at which the communications sent must be paid for become established, the difficulties which at the outset hampered this service will disappear.

The Department has been fortunate in the constant advice of Hon. Wm. Whiting, special assistant to the Attorney-General, in reference to questions of the telegraphic duties of the companies.

The telegraphic service in the office has been under the immediate charge of Mr. George C. Maynard, electrician, who has rendered important and special service. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1872, seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand and forty-six words of weather reports have been received at, and eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-two words sent from, this office. One thousand nine hundred and forty-four messages other than reports, but on business connected therewith, were also sent from, and 2,180 messages received at, this office.

In addition to his work, 134,308 mail reports have been examined and compared with the telegraphic copies and filed for future reference.

The numerical cipher used for the transmission of the reports at date of last report was replaced on the 1st of January by the one of a different form.

By the use of this cipher the number of words has been reduced one-third, while the amount of information contained in each report has been increased.

In view of the large and constantly-increasing labor of the office, the compensation of the clerks of class two, employed in it and having general charge of its clerical duties, is considered inadequate. It is recommended that, to secure to them a just promotion, the employment of two clerks of class four be authorized.

The propriety of an established organization for the officers of the Signal Service becomes more apparent as their duties increase in extent and importance. Separated from the commands to which they belong, and on a duty different from the routine of their commands, they lose familiarity with that routine, and, by absence from their regiments, incur the displeasure of their commanding officers, who do not always reflect that such absence is not voluntary, but in obedience to orders from proper authority. The officers themselves cannot feel while on a detached service that interest in their duties which is felt when promotion and standing is to be obtained by the display of such interest. They are liable to be detached at any time, and returned to their regiments. It seems just to both officers and enlisted men that they should be given a recognized organization. The attention of the Secretary of War is especially invited to this subject.

At the end of another year of service, during which the active labors of the office and its connected stations have ceased on no day or night, the annual report, with its record of duty done, is submitted with satisfaction. In no year to come is it likely the service can be more embarrassed than it has been in the year just past with the difficulties to be encountered by a novel service. It has survived them. The encouragement had in the popular good-will and interest in the daily duties, the support of the Press and of the different commercial and agricultural associations has been continued. The public criticism has been considerate. The scientific institutions throughout the United States have received the exchanges of the office with pleasure and have rendered assistance whenever in their power. From those of almost every foreign country are had expressions of interest and suggestions of co-operation. The field for study and improvement, under a higher guidance, extends with each day's experience. The possible public good to be had, with the service properly conducted and sustained, and with facilities now proven to be attainable on this continent, cannot be estimated.

TENNESSEE.

Official Vote for President and Members of Congress.

The following is the vote of Tennessee for President by counties:

Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.	Counties.	Grant.	Greeley.
Johnson	778	57	Overton	172	711
Carter	1174	165	Jackson	58	851
Sullivan	700	1522	Smith	641	1199
Washington	1458	837	Macon	429	406
Hawkins	1113	934	Clay	168	389
Hamblen	638	503	Blount	1184	570
Greene	1358	1259	London	806	363
Hancock	518	271	Roane	1167	385
Claiborne	730	425	Monroe	617	870
Union	600	252	McMinn	1282	949
Grainger	689	540	Polk	377	483
Cocke	943	357	Meigs	286	406
Sevier	1176	139	Rhea	237	485
Jefferson	1412	452	Bradley	779	580
Knox	3394	1695	James	389	158
Anderson	658	343	Hamilton	1630	1098
Campbell	604	142	Marion	511	279
Scott	361	7	Bledsoe	337	287
Morgan	224	114	Grundy	62	324
Fentress	256	177	Van Buren	86	167
Cumberland	218	155	Warren	479	1358
White	129	897	Sequatchie	83	166
Putnam	258	592	Franklin	269	1747
Lincoln	473	2718	Stewart	318	990
Marshall	620	1421	Humphreys	175	1011
Bedford	1635	1762	Benton	256	749
Coffee	223	1027	Henry	648	1940
Cannon	310	958	Carroll	1778	1385
Rutherford	2326	2503	Henderson	768	849
Robertson	887	1592	Decatur	315	528
Cheatham	284	703	Perry	187	591
Davidson	5647	5656	Hardin	973	695
Sumner	1141	2059	McNairy	934	965
Wilson	1224	2462	Madison	1547	2096
Trousdale	178	703	Haywood	2992	1345
DeKalb	638	739	Lauderdale	603	984
Williamson	1545	1858	Dyer	351	1309
Maury	2763	2438	Gibson	1286	2587
Giles	2039	1924	Weakley	706	1675
Lawrence	239	438	Obion	381	1963
Wayne	740	613	Lake		292
Lewis	34	163	Shelby	8445	6356
Hickman	225	891	Fayette	1342	1425
Dickson	394	917	Tipton	1186	1284
Montgomery	2364	2156	Hardeman	1248	1874
Houston	94	459			
			Total	83655	94391

CONGRESSMEN AND STATE OFFICERS.

The vote for members of Congress resulted as follows:

First District	Butler, Republican	10289
	Carter, Democrat	7849
	Butler's majority	2440
Second District	Thornburgh, Republican	10015
	Caldwell, Democrat	5403
	Garrett, Independent	2563
	Thornburgh's majority	2049
Third District	Crutchfield, Republican	10041
	Key, Democrat	8960
	Crutchfield's majority	1081
Fourth District	Steele, Republican	5442
	Bright, Democrat	12585
	Bright's majority	7143
Fifth District	Harrison, Republican	10033
	Golladay, Democrat	8131
	Brien, Independent	5684
	Harrison's plurality	1902
Sixth District	Gibbs, Republican	6849
	Whitthorne, Democrat	9058
	Morris, Independent	963
	Whitthorne's majority	3112
Seventh District	Murray, Republican	7734
	Atkins, Democrat	11411
	Travis, Independent	1369
	Atkins' plurality	3677
Eighth District	Nunn, Republican	7580
	Caldwell, Democrat	4476
	Bell, Democrat	1979
	Campbell, Independent	5967
	Nunn's plurality	1613
Ninth District	Lewis, Republican	13784
	Haynes, Democrat	10541
	Lewis' majority	3243

The vote for Congressman at large was:

Horace Maynard, Republican	80825
B. F. Cheatham, rebel Democrat	65188
Andrew Johnson, Independent Democrat	37900
Maynard's plurality	15637

For Governor, the vote was:

A. A. Freeman, Republican	84050
John C. Brown, Democrat	97589
Brown's majority	13539

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 B., H. & E. 1st. b3	12½	200 North-western Pf.	91
5,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	77⅝	200 Rock Island R.	111⅛
100 New Cen. Coal	48	1100 Union Pacific R.	37⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. b3.	95⅞	700 do	37⅜
500 do	95⅞	100 do	37¾
600 West. Union R.	77⅝	100 do b3.	37⅜
100 do b3.	77⅛	100 do	37⅞
1300 do	77⅛	800 do	37⅝
400 do	77⅜	1000 do	37¼
100 do b3.	77⅜	200 do	37⅜
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	88	600 Tol. & Wab. R.	70
100 Illinois Cen. R.	128	300 do b3.	70
800 Lake Shore R.	94⅞	200 do	69⅞
400 do	94⅝	20 Del., L. & W. R.	96¾
100 do b3.	94⅞	100 St. L. & Iron M. R.	90
200 do	94¾	300 Ohio & Miss. R.	47⅛
300 do b3	94⅞	100 C., C. & I. C. R.	34
500 do	94⅝	400 do	33⅞
500 do	94½	400 do	33¾
500 do	94⅝	700 Pacific Mail	85
900 do	94⅝	900 do b3.	85
300 do	94⅝	800 do	84⅞
2500 do s3.	94⅞	200 Erie Railroad	52⅝

MONDAY, Dec. 2—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 30, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively;

Increase in Loans	$95,700
Increase in Specie	816,000
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,270,200
Increase in Deposits	2,263,700
Decrease in circulation	5,900

	Dec. 2, '71.	Nov. 23, '72.	Nov. 30, '72.
National Capital	$73,183,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,516,600	16,734,200	16,734,200
Total	$88,699,600	$88,019,200	$88,019,200
Loans	292,316,900	276,464,300	276,560,000
Gold and Gold Notes	18,074,700	12,101,200	12,947,200
Other Legal Tenders	52,408,900	45,899,300	47,169,500
Deposits	223,514,500	199,651,600	201,915,300
Circulation	30,106,900	27,576,800	27,570,900
In Sub-Treasury	74,528,485	64,760,500	68,364,100

The Bank return, published this morning, exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year.

	Nov. 23, '72.	Nov. 30, '72.	Dec. 2, '71.
Deposits	$199,651,600	$201,915,300	$223,514,500
Circulation	27,576,800	27,570,900	30,106,900
Total	$227,228,400	$229,486,200	$253,621,400
Required 25 ₱ ct.	$56,807,100	$57,371,550	$63,405,350
Actual basis	58,000,500	60,116,700	70,483,600
Excess	$1,193,400	$2,745,150	$7,078,250
Rate of money	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.	7 ₱ ct.

The tendency of the Bank Averages is to improvement, and we enter upon the last of the "close" months of the season in the Money market with the reasonable prospect of early ease in the supply and rates of Interest. But this remark, we fear, will not yet apply to the Southern and Western Money markets, where much complaint is still heard of the scarcity of Currency, and of late the scarcity of New-York Exchange. At the close of last week Money fell to 7 ₱ cent. on the Stock Exchange, and there was more doing for the Merchants at Bank at this rate. The Street terms for good paper have not yet given away, and 9@12 ₱ cent. may be considered the quotation.

The reassembling of Congress to-day will, no doubt, open the Executive and Department Documents to financial criticism. We have already a glimpse at the Annual Report of the Bureau of Banking, from which it is learned that the question of the redistribution of the National Bank-Note Circulation will soon demand attention, under the Act of July, 1870. Of the $54,000,000 new Circulation then authorized for the States of the South and West not participating equally in the original $300,000,000, the issue now amounts to $41,000,000, (in round numbers,) and the remaining $13,000,000 is subject to the formation of new Banks in the same quarter. Then will come the withdrawal of $25,000,000 of the original Circulation from New-England and New-York, and its redistribution in other quarters. The Controller very sensibly recommends the repeal of this provision, because impracticable of prompt execution, (there being no means of enforcing the return of so much Circulation of particular Banks,) and because it would be easier, and he might have added, more just to New-England and New-York, to add $5,000,000 a year for five years to the Circulation of the now deficient States, after exhausting the above $13,000,000.

It would have been better if the Controller had gone further, as Congress, in the end, will have to go, and favored the removal of all restrictions, other than security, on the National Bank Circulation. This would make the System what it was originally designed to be, *Free Banking.* Such was the model System of the State of New-York, upon which the National Law was framed, and no one complained in that day, or felt exercised about the expansion or contraction of a Bank-Note Circulation, because the Law left every Banker free to employ New-York State and United States Stocks as security *for whatever Circulation he could make useful to the public and profitable to himself.* Public opinion is being directed to the same provision in our National System, and we believe the time draws near when Congress will feel that the measure of Bank-Note Circulation, amply secured by the Public Funds of the United States lodged at Washington, had best be left to its own "regulation."

The act of July, 1870, now partly worked out to its practical conclusions, has proved a deplorable failure, in nearly every provision, for even with all its guards against "inflation," and its arbitrary withdrawal of $45,000,000 of Greenback Certificates from the Banking basis of the country, the price of Gold is higher today than two years ago, and at no time during this period has the withdrawal of Greenbacks, or the restriction upon Bank Circulation, or the proposed withdrawal of $25,000,000 from the great commercial and manufacturing States of New-York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, *had the slightest perceptible influence to bring the country nearer to "Specie payments," or to reduce the premium on Gold.*

The last-named provision, bearing upon the business of the three States of New-England and New-York, is not only obnoxious, but, as the Controller himself shows, absurd and uncalled for. It contemplates, for example, confining such Banks as the Fourth, Central, Commerce, and Park to $1,000,000 Circulation. It would take, as the Controller tells us, $5,000,000 from four of the wealthiest and strongest Banks, at the very centre of finance and commerce, and about $20,000,000 more from the best Banks in Boston, Providence, Hartford, &c., provided their Notes could be recalled from the public, to equalize, theoretically, the wants of the South and West!

The provision against the "inflation" of Banking by the "contraction" of Greenbacks, has simply worked, to the annoyance of the Banks, to the prejudice of business and to the weakening of the whole Banking movement, *without avoiding its* "inflation"—if we measure that term by the *increase* of two hundred millions of demand liabilities. Since October, 1870, and the *reduction* of the Greenback basis to a lower *pro rata*, on the late Quarterly Return, than has been known since the close of the war.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $6,253,692, against $5,644,926 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,799,772, against $5,042,547 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $464,246, against $556,614 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,214,835.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official, from the Custom-house:

January	$35,637,174	September	$34,290,990
February	35,628,443	October	30,656,752
March	38,227,070	Nov. 2	6,487,625
April	44,398,319	Nov. 9	8,097,583
May	42,433,217	Nov. 15	5,717,907
June	30,609,828	Nov. 23	6,625,579
July	36,024,381	Nov. 30	6,253,692
August	42,892,129		
Total			$409,719,610
Same time last year			359,071,920
Increase since last year			$50,647,690

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,950,004	August	$19,464,148
February	12,975,009	September	19,684,798
March	16,530,019	October	25,324,749
April	17,689,784	Nov. 6	5,272,000
May	15,889,947	Nov. 13	5,305,829
June	20,891,580	Nov. 20	5,725,763
July	20,060,983	Nov. 27	5,799,772
Total since Jan. 1			$213,956,125
Same time last year			221,039,824
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,083,699
Gold, Nov. 30, 1872			112⅞ ₱ cent
Gold, Dec. 2, 1871			110⅛ ₱ cent

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$1,640,362	September	$1,432,635
February	972,657	October	4,719,143
March	2,712,604	Nov. 2	1,172,536
April	4,490,713	Nov. 9	433,932
May	14,851,600	Nov. 16	2,975,449
June	12,538,202	Nov. 23	232,624
July	17,248,638	Nov. 30	464,246
August	2,586,148		
Total			$68,390,320
Same time last year			62,166,116
Increase since Jan. 1			$6,224,204

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the public Debt, in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
January	$13,696,426	January	$15,184,500
February	14,941,939	February	2,582,182
March	14,388,873	March	3,804,594
April	14,329,276	April	685,266
May	11,836,504	May	12,077,882
June	7,403,684	June	2,303,835
July	7,683,317	July	16,951,456
August	19,960,758	August	3,075,098
September	13,891,688	September	3,725,229
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,389
November	7,747,001	November	6,957,456
Total, 1872	$136,867,270	Total, 1872	$72,335,357
Total, 1871	146,253,017	Total, 1871	80,657,990

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS WEEK.

		Dec. 2, '71.
American Gold	112⅛@112⅞	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	112⅞@113⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115@116	114⅜
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	110@110⅛	
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	100⅛@100⅜	103⅛
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	87@89⅜	91⅞
New-York Central	93⅞@95⅞	92⅞
Rock Island	109⅛@111⅜	103⅛
North-west Common	80@86⅞	61⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞@47⅞@47	42⅞
St. Paul Common	52⅛@54⅞	54⅞
St. Paul Preferred	75@76⅞	78⅞
Toledo and Wabash	67⅞@70	63⅞
Union Pacific	35@39@37⅞	26⅞
Erie	52⅛@54@52⅞	30⅞
Western Telegraph	76⅞@77⅞	67⅞
Pacific Mail	80⅞@91@84⅞	46⅞
Lake Shore	89⅞@95⅞@94⅞	82⅞

The rise in the Public Funds since last Monday, is 1 ₱ cent., and the average rise on the New-York and Western Roads is 2 ₱ cent. The settlement of the North-west *corner* early in the week, was succeeded by a pretty general buying of the other Western Roads, and of New-York Central for a December rise, and on Saturday prices looked, for a time, as though the expectations of this *Bull* element in the market would soon be realized. Later in the day there was a falling off from the top figures of the morning, but there was nothing at the very close pointing to any serious reaction. The recent success of Jay Gould and his new allies of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Interests, in the North-west *corner* has insured, for the moment, at least, if not for the whole season, a numerous following, and as these leaders point the way and name the figures to which each Stock is to be successively elevated the majority of operators on the Street, if not outside the Street, shape their course accordingly, while the bearish minority, dreading a repetition of the recent severe punishment on North-west, sell the other Stocks, and especially the supposed Gould-Clark favorites, with extreme caution.

After the advices of the lower rate of interest at the Bank of England our Public Funds improved on this side, and there was some revival of demand for the best known railroad Mortgages, and as United States 5-20s, already scarce, become impracticable as a paying remittance to Europe, the chances are that the demand for Railway and City Bonds will be sensibly increased.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	115⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	115⅞
5-20 reg., '62	112⅞	5-20 coup., '67	116
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	5-20 reg., '68	115⅞
5-20 reg., '64	112⅞	5-20 coup., '68	115⅞
5-20 coup., '64	112⅞	10-40 registered	108⅞
5-20 reg., '65	112⅞	10-40 coupon	108⅞
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	5s coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	115⅞	6s Currency	115

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1872.

We receive DEPOSITS and allow interest on daily balances, issue interest-bearing CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, make COLLECTIONS in all parts of the United States and Canadas, and execute orders at the Stock Exchange for INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT, CENTRAL PACIFIC, and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, and especially recommend to the attention of investors the SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, which are issued either coupon or registered, in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000; interest is paid in gold, May and November. At their present price they yield *over seven per cent. income in gold.*

This great work is about completed; there are now 400 miles finished, and only about 20 miles remain to unite the Atlantic tide-waters to the Ohio River Valley by the shortest and easiest rail-route possible.

The quantities of white oak, poplar, pine, walnut, and other valuable timbers; the cannel, splint, and bituminous coals; the varieties of iron ores; the limestone, salt, and other products, render the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad probably the most attractive location for coal-mining, iron-making, and kindred manufactures and industries, in the United States.

The Company have, at considerable expense, caused a geological survey to be made of the route of the road by Prof. Ridgeway. Copies of his valuable Report, with map, and also a pamphlet containing the latest information in reference to the present condition and future prospects of the road, can be had on application at our office.

FISK & HATCH.

TO INVESTORS.

We are selling at par and interest, and recommend to careful investors, the First Mortgage Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Special attention is called to the ample Land security on which these bonds rest, in addition to the usual guarantee of a first mortgage on the Road, its equipments, and earnings. The lands of the Company thus far sold have realized $5 66 per acre. The grant averages about 23,000 acres per mile of road.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

Of the First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN of this Company there remains but a small amount unmarketed. When it is considered that this new Great Trunk line is now so nearly completed, we cannot avoid the conviction that these bonds, at $20,000 a mile, secured by a First Mortgage, are particularly desirable and safe. For sale or exchange for marketable securities by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	21	Leather, sides	6,536
Broom-corn, bales	48	Spirits Turp., bbls	205
Cotton, bales	5,833	Crude Turp., bbls	101
Copper, bbls	15	Tar, bbls	109
Copper, cakes	190	Resin, bbls	1,239
Dried Fruit, pkgs	119	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,766
Eggs, bbls	1,186	Beef, pkgs	413
Flour, bbls	10,422	Cut-meats, pkgs	922
Wheat, bushels	116,908	Grease, pkgs	63
Corn, bushels	113,496	Lard, pkgs	2,027
Oats, bushels	17,350	Stearine, pkgs	13
Rye, bushels	8,600	Butter, pkgs	3,109
Malt, bushels	50	Cheese, pkgs	5,560
Barley, bushels	50,366	Tallow, pkgs	65
Flax-seed, bags	350	Pea-nuts, bags	870
Beans, bbls	602	Rice, pkgs	33
B. E. Peas, bags	12	Tobacco, hhds	73
Corn-meal, bags	160	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	887
Hemp, bales	13	Whisky, bbls	322
Hops, bales	95	Wool, bales	575
Hides, No.	1,502	Oil, bbls	150

BOOTS AND SHOES—Orders have been on a limited scale since our last, mostly for job lots to complete assortments, on the basis of previous quotations. The increasing firmness in the Leather line tends to strengthen the views of holders, who are reserved in their offerings of desirable supplies.

BRICKS—Have been in quite moderate request within the previous range as to values.

CANDLES—Trade has been quite dull; prices have not varied essentially.

COAL—Has been held firmly on less restricted offerings of stock, but Domestic has been in comparatively moderate request; Foreign more sought after.

COCOA—A very limited inquiry has been noted for supplies, which, however, have been offered with reserve, and at full previous quotations for the leading kinds.

COFFEE—Rio and Santos strong and wanted; offerings limited. Sales 3,000 bags Rio, by the Planet, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, on private terms; West India growths attracting more attention at steadier rates; sales 207 bags Costa Rica, and 1,500 bags mainly Maracaibo, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less sought after for early delivery, at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing steadily. Sales, 1,706 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 726 bales to shippers, 567 bales to spinners, and 413 bales in transit. For forward delivery, business was less active, on the basis of yesterday's figures. Sales, 12,400 bales, (2,700 bales last evening, and 9,700 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 18½c.; January, 18¾c.; February, 19c.; March, 19¼c.; April, 19½c.; May, 19 11-16c. The receipts at this port today were 5,833 bales, including 987 bales per rail, 1,055 bales from Charleston, 3,078 bales from Norfolk, 179 bales from Wilmington, 171 bales from Baltimore, 353 bales from Philadelphia. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: November, 18.73c.; December, 18.51c.; January, 18.69c.; February, 18.88c.; March, 19.06c.; April, 19.34c.; May, 19.63c. The week's exports hence have been 12,217 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
Strict Good Ord'y	18 7-16	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Middling	19⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞
Good Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21

CORDAGE—Has been held with firmness, but has been inactive.

DRUGS AND DYES—Business has been very tame in nearly all lines, with prices, however, generally quoted firm.

DYE-WOODS—Fustic has been scarce and in demand at full rates. Log-wood dull at former figures. Other kinds neglected.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been very quiet, on the basis of previous quotations. A fair business has been reported in Box Herring, at about former figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate movement reported in State and Western Flour since our last, mainly in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Desirable lots not offered with much freedom. The export business has been checked by the scarcity of freight room. Sales have been reported of 9,100 bbls., including inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 25; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 35; good to extra choice do at $7 35@$7 90; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 30 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull, but unchanged as to price; sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at from $6 10@$8 30 for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$12 75 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been scarce, and wanted at from $4 10@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has attracted less attention, within the range of $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $3 65@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales are 247 bbls., in lots, chiefly Yellow Western, at $3 25@$3 30. Bag Meal, $1 15@$1 26, and bolted do. at $1 40@$1 65. Oatmeal at $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in demand and firm, within the range of from $3 90@$4 35 for State, and $4 25@$4 45 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs., as the extremes; sales, 270 bags Pennsylvania, at $4 40@$4 45 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly for export, opening a shade stronger as to price, but closing with less firmness. Winter Wheat has been rather more inquired for, mostly for milling, with prices favoring sellers. The offerings of desirable lots have been comparatively limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels at $1 55 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52 for No. 2 N. M. Spring; $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 42@$1 46 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 44@$1 46 for fair to very good, in boat loads; $1 65@$1 68@$1 70 for Red Western; $1 77½ for prime Amber Michigan, in store, and $1 85@$2 for White Western....Corn has been moderately active and quoted a shade dearer. The demand has been mainly for shipment, though the trade call has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 146,000 bushels, at 64c.@64½c., chiefly at 64c.@64½c., and closing at 64c.@64½c. for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for choice to very fancy do.; 63c.@63½c. for steamer grades Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@66c. for Yellow Western; 67½c.@68c. (nominally) for White do., and 57c.@62c. for damaged lots. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, mostly on export, at a further slight improvement in values. Sales, 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, first half of January delivery, at 66½c.; and 7,800 bushels do., in store, all January, at 68c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been in more demand and quoted decidedly stronger as to price; sales, 8,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 90c. for milling, and 3,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at 92c. on speculation....Barley dull; 2,500 bushels Western sold at 90c....Of Barley-malt small sales were reported of good to prime Canada at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Oats have been more active, the trade demand having been more satisfactory, with some speculative inquiry noted, and prices have shown more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last, of 112,000 bushels at 51½c. for old mixed Western in store; 51½c.@52½c., chiefly 52c., for new do., afloat; 49c. for do. do., in store; 50c.@52c. for new Black Western; 52c.@56c. for inferior to prime White do., the latter very scarce....The week's export clearances hence include 11,958 bbls. Flour, 341,685 bushels Wheat, and 366,776 bushels Corn.

GUNNY CLOTH—Domestic has been quite active and firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 500 rolls at 12½c.; 9,000 rolls (recently placed) on private terms; and 2,000 rolls, Boston delivery, April to July, (inclusive,) 1873, at 13c. Other kinds of stock quiet at old figures.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been in fair request and firm; sales, 400 bales at 2½c., currency; and 4,000 bales, to arrive, at 2 5-32c., gold, ₱ lb.; market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Dry stock ruled firm, though not active. A good inquiry prevailed for Wet Salted stock at full rates; also, for Calcutta at previous figures. The week's receipts have been 80,156 Hides, and 126 bales do.; sales, 25,850 Hides, and 120 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 22@24 lbs., 27½c.; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 27c.; 600 Dry Corrientes, 23 lbs., 26c., gold, selected; 650 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, as they run; 2,700 Dry Corpus Christie, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 25c., currency, as they run; 1,000 Dry Matamoras, to arrive, 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 Dry Port au Platt, 16@18 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 9,000 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c., currency; 900 Dry-salted Matamoras, 30 lbs.; 700 Dry Southern, 16@18 lbs.; 1,300 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 9@11 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Wet-salted City Ox, 70 lbs., 12½c., currency; 100 bales Calcutta Cow, 8@10 lbs.; 20 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 151,400 Hides and 1,099 bales (same time last year 73,100 Hides and 566 Bales) as follows: 75,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 16,800 Dry Montevideo, &c.; 20,000 Dry Rio Grande; 12,200 Dry Orinoco; 1,600 Dry Central American; 7,200 Dry Sierra Leone (African;) 800 Dry California; 3,000 Dry Bogota and Savanilla; 3,000 Dry and Salted Mexican; 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern; 6,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow; 494 bales Calcutta Buffalo; 605 bales Calcutta Cow.

HOPS—Under the decidedly more favorable foreign advices, the demand has been more active in the local market, and prices have advanced 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., closing buoyantly, with New-Yorks, growth of 1872, quoted at 35c.@45c.; Eastern, growth of 1872, at 35c.@42c.; Western, growth of 1872, at 35c.@42c.; Yearlings, growth of 1871, at 20c.@25c.; Olds, growth of 1870, at 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, at 8c.@10c.; Bavarians at 40c.@45c.; English at 33c.@40c.; Belgian at 30c.@35c. The week's receipts of domestic have been 1,414 bales; since Sept. 1, 12,514 bales, against 18,551 bales same time last year. The week's imports of foreign have been 800 bales, and since Sept. 1, 2,946 bales. The exports since Sept. 1 have been 1,059 bales. Mr. Emmet Wells, in noticing the recent movement, says: "Eight hundred pockets have arrived here this week. The receipt of so large a quantity by a single steamer would, under any ordinary circumstances, tend to depress the market, but these goods were scarcely noticed, and having been sold 'to arrive,' did not come into store. The bulk of the arrivals from the interior this week are purchases recently made by our dealers. Some are of the opinion that prices will advance to 50c. before the new year, while others believe that a further advance will be checked by heavy importations."

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand on the steady basis of $2 50 ₱ thousand, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at former figures.

LUMBER—Trade, though on a steady basis as to values, has been far from satisfactory as to sales, the inquiry from all sources having been comparatively limited.

MOLASSES—Quiet at about former rates; sales, 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c.; 20 bbls. New-Orleans, new crop, at 82½c., and by auction, 220 bbls. at 72c.@73½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin firm, and Strained in fair request, chiefly for export: sales, 1,000 bbls. Strained, to arrive, at $4 15; 250 bbls do., here, at $4 10 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine quiet at 62c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Have been firm as to price, on, however, a very moderate trade.

PAINTS—Have been very slow of sale since our last, but have been held with a fair show of confidence as to values.

PETROLEUM—Has been very dull throughout on the nominal basis of 13c. for Crude, in bulk; 27½c. for Refined, in bbls., 31½c. for do., in cases, here; 27c. for Refined, in bbls., at Philadelphia, and 17¾c.@ 8c. for Naphtha, here.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively dull and rather weak, as to price. The demand has been wholly for job lots, and sales have been confined to 285 bbls. Western Mess at $16, and 50 bbls. New Mess at $15 75 for forward delivery. No sales transpired, and values were altogether nominal....Dressed Hogs have been offered less freely, and quoted up ⅛c. ₱ lb., with a fair inquiry noted within the range of 5⅛c.@5⅜c., for heavy to medium; market Pigs at 6⅛c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been depressed and lower, on a moderate trade; sales, 35 tcs. Sour Hams at 6⅛c.; 20 boxes Fat Backs, Boston delivery, in December, at 9⅛c.; 1,000 Green Hams, 15 lbs. averages, at 8⅛c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, averaging 12 lbs., and 250 do., averaging 13 lbs., in bulk, at 11c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, averaging 10@11 lbs., at 13c.@13⅛c.; 300 do., averaging 13 lbs., at 12c.; 500 Pickled Hams, averaging 16 lbs., at 9½c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, first half of December delivery, here, at 5⅛c.; 85 boxes Rib Bellies, December delivery, on private terms; and 200 boxes Dry-Salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, December, reported at 4⅛c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been less active, but without further material changes as to values. Sales, 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery, on private terms; 100 boxes Long and 100 boxes Short Clear, delivery Dec. 6, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 100 boxes Long, and 100 boxes Short Clear, deliverable Dec. 15th, same terms; 200 boxes Short Clear, December, at 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; 800 boxes Long and Short Clear, January delivery, at 7⅛c.; 200 boxes Short Clear, first half of December at the West, at 6⅛c.; and 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, December delivery at Chicago, reported, at 6⅛c. ₱ lb....Lard has been moderately dealt in for early delivery, at rather steadier prices for Western stock, though City product has been quoted weak. Sales have been reported since our last, of 925 tcs. and bbls. at 8 3-16c. for old Western Steam; 8⅛c. for new do.; 8⅛c.@8⅜c. for Kettle; 8c.@8⅛c. for City; 7⅛c. for No. 1; 8⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western, December, at 8⅛c.; 750 tcs. do., January, at 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. do. do., at 8 3-16c.; 250 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 500 tcs. Refined, December, at 8⅛c.; and 250 tcs. Western Steam, January delivery at the West, at 7⅛c. ₱ lb....Beef products very dull, within the previous range; sales confined to 50 bbls. new Mess....Beef Hams nominal at $33, asked; no bids reported....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered....The week's export clearances hence include 1,291 pkgs. Pork, 4,803 boxes Bacon, 6,952 boxes Cheese, 6,680 pkgs. Lard, 1,465 pkgs. Beef, and 228 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been in more confident demand, and Liverpool stock has been quoted firmer, on limited offerings. We quote: Liverpool Ground at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 00@$3 25 ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse, $1 30@$1 35; Factory filled, $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 6,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, 5,000 lbs. Central American, and 2,000 lbs. Angostura. Receipts, 28 bales Angostura, 13 bales Central American, 6 bales Santa Martha, and 11 bales Texas, &c. We quote: Deer—Honduras, 57½c.; Guatemala, 60c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@65c.; Campeachy, 55c.; Sisal, 57c.@58c.; San Juan, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Porto Cabello, 57½c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 58c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb. Goat have been purchased to the extent of 350 bales Mexican, 109 bales Mocha, 54 bales Buenos Ayres, 46 bales Calcutta, and 28 bales Rio Hache. Receipts, 352 bales Curacoa, 110 bales Calcutta, 57 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans, 29 bales Santa Martha, 6 bales Buenos Ayres, and 7 bales Southern. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 51c.; Matamoras, 51c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52c.@54c.; Bogota, 45c.; Cape, 35c.@40c.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 42½c.; East India Tanned Goat, 90c.@95c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.@75c., currency.

SOAP—Has been very moderately inquired for at former rates, including Castile at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c., and No. 1, 6⅛c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been generally inactive, since our last, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 23⅛c.@29c.; White Pepper, 33c.@34c.; East India Pepper at 16⅛c.@17⅛c.; Ginger, 10⅛c.@11⅛c.; Pimento at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; Cloves, 21c.@22c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Dull and nominal throughout. Quotations for Raw as before. Refined weak, Hards closing at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 85,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9c., the latter rate for strictly choice. Of Stearine, 70 tcs. changed hands at 8⅛c.@9c., the latter for choice, and 25 hhds. at 8⅛c., ₱ lb.

TEAS—Further sales of 5,200 half-chests Oolong reported, part new Amoy stock, on private terms. Market quiet and irregular.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon; market firmer.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth Freights has been on a limited scale since our last, with rates, however, quoted firm, room having been scarce. The chartering movement was restricted, tonnage having been in light supply and held with much confidence. The demand was chiefly for vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, have been, by steam, 15,500 bushels Grain, at 9½d. ₱ bushel....For London, by steam, 500 bbls. Pork, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 484 tons, with Syrup, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 448 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, or 7s. 3d. to the Continent; or, if direct, 6d. off....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,200 tcs. Lard and 10 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 40s.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; and by steam, 400 boxes Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton, and 200 cases Seed-leaf at 37s. 6d....For Bremen, by sail, 100 tcs. Lard, and 80 hhds. Tallow at 38s. 9d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 950 bales Cotton, 320 pkgs. Beef, 535 boxes Bacon, 865 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,045 pkgs. merchandise, at steady rates....For Rotterdam, by sail, small quantities of Staves at $42 50 for pipe, and $30 for hhd., and $24 for light barrel; and of Root at 25s.; and by steam, 1,100 boxes Bacon at 50s.; also, a Dutch brig, 152 tons, hence, with Staves, at £400, net; and a German brig, 181 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Malaga, should have been reported the American bark, 473 tons, mentioned for Cadiz, with Staves, in our last....For Genoa, a British brig, 249 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Alcohol, reported at 6s. ₱ bbl....For the River Platte, a bark with about 250,000 feet Lumber, from St. Marys, Ga., at $23, and primage....For the Windward, a schooner with 120,000 feet Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $14....For the north side of Cuba, a brig with Lumber, from Mobile, Pascagoula or Pensacola, at $10....For Havana, a schooner, 2-8 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $2,400....For St. Jago, a brig 247 tons, from Philadelphia, and back, at $3,250....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 230 tons, on the basis of 55c. ₱ bbl....For St. Lucia and Antigua, a schooner, 200 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,900....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with 170,000 feet Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $11 50....For New-York, a schooner with 190,000 feet Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $12 50....For a direct port in Brazil, a German brig, 246 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

Possibilities of a Jesuit Insurrection in the Capital of Italy.

The Roman correspondent of the *Nazione* calls attention to the danger of an insurrection of the adherents of the Jesuits among the lower classes in that city against the Government of Victor Emmanuel and its Liberal supporters. "It is high time to consider," he says, "whether the Vatican shall any longer be allowed to remain under the protection of laws which it rejects, while at the same time it shields itself behind them in order to conspire against the Italian Government. When, on the 20th of September, 1870, Gen. Kanzler capitulated, Gen. Cadorna naturally demanded that all the arms in the possession of the Pontifical troops should be given up; but it is certain that, notwithstanding this, a very considerable quantity of arms of all kinds still remain in the Vatican. In the magazine of the Belvedere, there are six guns of old-fashioned shape, but in excellent condition. In the garden of the Vatican there are twelve rifled Larochefoucauld guns of heavy calibre, which were used as a reserve by the Pontifical artillery. Though these guns are very heavy, they may be moved about on their carriages, and they are amply provided with ammunition. Finally, in the arsenal of the Vatican, there are 8,000 Snider rifles, 2,000 Remingtons, 20,000 percussion rifles, 28,000 muskets, &c., 400 revolvers, 10,000 cavalry sabres, and 10,000 swords—enough to equip a small army. There are also various armed corps which reside in the Vatican—the noble guards, the Swiss guards, the palace guards, the Papal gendarmes, and the Papal police. All these men, with the officers in the disbanded Papal army, are provided with excellent weapons, and are under the command of Gen. Kanzler, who has his general staff, his orderly officers, and so on. The General frequently inspects his troops, and urges his officers to engage in military studies, as they may some day become useful." The correspondent further gives a minute description of the subterranean communications of the Vatican with Transtevere, Borgo, and the castle of St. Angelo, and shows that a great number of men could easily be smuggled into the Papal precincts without exciting remark. There is ample room, he says, in the Belvedere Court for 10,000 men, and neither the castle of St. Angelo nor the barracks near Borgo are sufficiently protected against a sudden attack. "Though," he adds, "there is no reason to believe that either the Pope or Cardinal Antonelli entertains such warlike projects, it is well known that Pius IX. is entirely under the influence of the Jesuits, and that even Antonelli himself is only too often obliged to bend to their will, and the appointment of a French military attaché at the Vatican is a significant indication both of their influence and their plans."

Terrible Fright of a Miner.

From the Central City (Cal.) Register, Nov. 24.

A leading miner of this vicinity, a few days ago, thought he would pay his mine a visit. Arriving on the ground he stepped into the bucket and was let down. During the descent the rope broke and let the bucket loose. Its occupant seized the upper end of the rope and hung suspended. The engineer, unaware of his predicament, lowered the rope until he supposed his employer had reached the bottom of the shaft—it being some 250 feet deep—and then stopped. Meanwhile the victim clung to the rope and shouted wildly for help, but none was near. At length, when exhausted, he indulged a silent prayer, in the expectation of being dashed to pieces by the fall about to take place, and, closing his eyes, let go, and fell—about eighteen inches. When found by the engineer, he was in a state of unconsciousness, having lain in that condition since his fall.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.) —Mme. Lucca, Miss Kellogg, Sig. Vizzani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN —Mr. Sothern, Miss K. Fogers.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET— Miss Neilson, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Wheelock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—KENILWORTH—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mlle. Diani, Mr. Fiske.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—FRA DIAVOLO, (German Opera.)—Mme Lichtmay and company.

BARNUM'S.—MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wamboid, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY —Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE on the French Language by Prof. E. Lambert.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. Edmund Yates. Subject: "The British Parliament."

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Congress meets today, and we hope that the members of it will approach their duties with an adequate sense of their responsibility to the public. It is usual to make some remark of this kind at the beginning of each session, but this year it means rather more than usual, for unquestionably the public expect more from their representatives than they have been in the habit of getting for some time past. There is now no pressing necessity for attacks on the Republican Party from men who profess to belong to it, and it is reasonable to suppose that the practical business of the country will receive thorough attention. It will not be a bad plan to settle this kind of business first, and then take up personal or other controversies afterward. This would be reversing the usual order of things, but the innovation is one of which the public would heartily approve.

Yesterday many references to Mr. GREELEY were made in the pulpits of our City, and it is needless to say that they were couched in a spirit suitable to so sad an occasion—in that respect offering a contrast to the tone of some of the newspapers, which are trying to get up a shameless brawl over an open grave. It is wonderful how these journalists love each other, and how well they behave when the eyes of the public are upon them. The pastime in which they are at present engaged is not an edifying one, and the public will pay respect to the memory of the man who was the only great editor among them, without in the least degree heeding their clamor.

None of the official reports which we publish this morning will be read with more general interest than the report of the Chief of the Signal Office. In a very short time, and in the face of the numerous difficulties which always attend upon new undertakings, the working of the office has been made efficient, and its results trustworthy. During the past year, weather reports have been constantly received from seventy-two stations, and 187,617 bulletins have been issued; but the most gratifying fact in the report is that seventy-six per cent. of the forecasts, or weather "probabilities," have been verified. There can be no doubt that the Signal Office has been of great value to commerce and agriculture in giving notice of meteorological changes, and whatever legislation may be needed to increase its usefulness should be accorded by Congress. Those engaged in the labors of the office should certainly be permanently attached to it, and not be, as now, merely on detached duty, liable at any moment to be transferred to other duties in the army; and we hope the suggestion of this reform made in the report will receive prompt attention.

In his capacity of King of Prussia, the Emperor WILLIAM has done what most foreign critics predicted he would not do—packed the House of Peers in order to pass the Counties Reform bill. It was generally supposed that some fifty or sixty new Peers would be required to overcome the Conservative majority. Twenty-five seems to have sufficed, making the measure rather less revolutionary in appearance, though quite as revolutionary in substance. It is quite possible that the foreign critics may prove right in pronouncing the packing of the Herrenhaus to be "a stupid expedient," wounding the pride of the assembly without permanently modifying its character. It is also possible, however, that the Government may use these new Peers for the purpose of passing measures still more radical than the County Reform bill—such, for example, as a bill abolishing hereditary legislators altogether, and substituting in their stead an elective second Chamber, like our Senate. This is the only conceivable way of finally terminating the struggle between crown and nobility.

How figures can be made interesting, is shown in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which we present this morning. The increase of revenue derived from articles on which the tax has been left unaltered, is evidence of the prosperity of the country, and of constant improvement in the machinery of collection. Commissioner DOUGLASS makes some suggestions concerning the consolidation of collection districts that will doubtless receive attention in the report of Secretary BOUTWELL. The subject is one of great importance, as the national interests demand as large and speedy a reduction in the number of Internal Revenue officers as it is possible to make.

The Department Reports.

That review of national affairs which is laid before Congress at the opening of each session in the documents accompanying the President's Message, will be found in large part in our columns this morning, in the reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, the Interior, of the Postmaster-General, of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and of Pensions.

With the exception of some important recommendations, these reports are merely condensed histories of the operations of several branches of the Government during the year, but they are, chiefly for that reason, worthy of careful perusal. They present in an official and connected form those facts from which the Administration has been judged, and which, as is well known, show the substantial progress that the nation is steadily making, and the general prosperity that prevails. The view, therefore, which is obtained of the condition of affairs from these reports, is a vindication of the past and an encouragement for the future. There is nothing going very wrong with a people when the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government are able to present at the close of the year such facts as are contained in these documents. There are, indeed, suggestions of heavy public burdens, but side by side with them are convincing proofs of the ability of the nation to bear them. While we have such disagreeable facts as that the Post-office cannot be made self-sustaining—the deficiency in the year ending June 30, 1872, being $2,742,765 94, and that for the year ending June 30, 1873, being estimated at $6,810,565—we find, on the other hand, a decrease in the expenditures of some of the Departments, and a general effort to practice a wise economy in the collection and application of the public revenues.

There are some recommendations made in these reports which will claim candid inquiry and careful consideration when Congress comes to act upon them. Mr. CRESWELL deals more largely than either of his associates in suggestions of changes. Having again urged the abolition of the franking privilege, he argues at length and with some ardor in favor of his scheme of postal telegraphy; indeed, he is so earnest, and deals with the subject in such detail, as to betray his fear that public opinion is against him. We have heretofore expressed our views on this hobby of the Postmaster-General, and can find nothing in his facts or his deductions to alter our belief that the project is one which the Government would do well to avoid. This scheme of the Secretary ought to receive little of the attention of Congress, so long as the more important and feasible objects suggested both by himself and the other heads of Departments remain to be accomplished.

Nothing presented in these reports is deserving of more prompt consideration than the declaration of Secretary ROBESON, that "without new material our cruising navy will soon pass entirely away." While the people will not favor a very large naval force, they do not desire any such condition of things as the Secretary says is imminent, and the remedy he suggests will, doubtless, in its leading features, be approved by the country. Secretary ROBESON also presents the claims to consideration and further appropriations of the Interoceanic Canal surveys, and of the experiments with steam boilers with a view to discover the means of preventing explosions. Secretary BELKNAP also urges the necessity of needed reforms in the laws regulating the administration of the War Department, some of which may seem of minor importance, but experience having shown them to be essential to the efficiency of the Army, they should have due attention. Secretary DELANO deals at length with the Indian problem, and presents an array of facts which fully vindicates the policy which President GRANT has adopted. Naturally, wisdom has been gained by experience, and better results are expected from that policy than have yet been attained. Mr. DELANO further furnishes us with the gratifying information that the Patent Office is self-sustaining, and gives us a vivid reminder of the great struggle through which we have passed, in the fact that our pensioners number 233,229, and that their claims absorb $35,480,578 per annum.

We reserve comment upon many other matters of interest contained in these reports. In the great mass of details which we place before our readers this morning, may be found information which every citizen desiring to have an intelligent idea of the conduct of affairs should possess. But principally because they contain many facts which must have great weight in determining many reforms which are yet imperatively needed, we hope they will not fail to obtain that full share of public attention which they merit.

Mr. Froude's "Last Word."

It is not difficult to understand and appreciate the enthusiasm which Mr. FROUDE awakened in his audience of Saturday evening. About the practical utility of the mission with which he charged himself there may be two opinions; about the high-toned honesty of purpose, and the courageous devotion to truth and justice which dictated it, there can be but one verdict possible. Mr. FROUDE has set many people thinking about the real causes of Irish discontent who had the faintest possible conception of them before, and has given many others an insight into what are the conditions of historical truth, and what are the methods of the honest and earnest student of the recorded past, sufficient to constitute a genuine contribution to the intellectual development of the average reading public.

To such general services of an educational kind, must be added the sensible check which Mr. FROUDE has given to the possibilities of Irish agitation on this soil. It is true that the historian hardly appears to have comprehended how thoroughly Americans understand their Irish fellow-citizens. We can study Irish character any day as minutely amid the shanties around the Central Park as we could in the mud-cabins of Connaught. The "land hunger" of the Irish peasant, his shiftlessness, his low ideal of comfort, his ready wit, and his superstitious kind of piety are all so faithfully daguerreotyped at our very doors as to leave nobody who cares to understand the matter any excuse for ignorance. Then that Celtic gregariousness, that unfaltering and unreasoning devotion to the head of the tribe or the clan, which has been for generations the glory and the curse of the Irish people, has had its counterpart in New-York as well as in Munster. Government through a "Boss" is the ideal of social order entertained by the average Irish laborer of this City, just as the leadership of a Kildare or a Desmond was a kind of divine ordination to the kerns of two centuries ago. It has been the fate of the Irish masses to be betrayed, cheated, and preyed upon by their ancient chiefs as by their modern demagogues. American politicians of the baser sort have not been unmindful of the arts by which the confidence of a generous and impulsive people has been abused, to the profit of those who traded on their credulity. We understand the vitality of the custom of "coyn and livery" all the better from having seen Fenian "generals" splendidly equipped and luxuriously maintained out of the hard-won earnings of Irish servant-girls and hodmen.

But seeing and knowing all this, a large section of the American public failed to appreciate how honest had, in many cases, been the efforts of the English governors of Ireland to do justice to their peculiarly intractable subjects. Mr. FROUDE has given the thinking portion of this community a firmer grasp of the continuity of Irish history than it had before, and in doing so has rendered it more difficult in the future for the mere agitator to get his rhetoric accepted for reasoning and his legendary myths for ascertained facts. The great historian has shown how possible it is for an educated Englishman to unite a cordial appreciation of all that is noble and lovable in the Irish character, with a keen perception of the causes of Irish misfortunes and an ardent desire for the rendering of unstinted justice to a country for whose discontent England has much to be responsible. His frank appeal for the sympathy of Americans with such a desire has not assuredly gone without its response. Though it can hardly operate in the way he anticipated, though it may not have much immediate effect upon relations which need a change of mutual feeling rather than an adjustment of logically-drawn convictions, yet, in one way or other, Mr. FROUDE may rest assured that his labor has not been wholly in vain.

Now that Mr. FROUDE has discharged a duty which he regarded as equivalent to a moral obligation, can he not be induced to widen still further his circle of American admirers by lecturing upon some of the other historical or social subjects with which he has shown himself so competent to deal? The zest of the reading and thinking public has been whetted by his Irish lectures for a fresh display in another field of the intellectual fearlessness and the wonderful power of picturesque grouping of details, possessed in a very eminent degree by Mr. FROUDE. We trust it is not too late for Mr. FROUDE to introduce a new course of lectures.

Three Journalists.

The great trio of New-York journalists, who for more than a score of years rivaled each other for professional ascendency, and who together stood unrivaled in the country, have all gone to their last home. The youngest of the three, the gifted and generous RAYMOND, of the TIMES, died earliest, preceding by three years the closing scene of his older contemporaries. The wonderfully energetic and richly rewarded BENNETT, of the *Herald*, and the yet more remarkable example of journalistic ability and devoted earnestness, GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, died within a few months of each other in the present year.

These great men—for they were all truly great, judged by the impress which they left upon their most important and influential profession—were as unlike each other in every other characteristic than determined journalistic energy, as it would be possible to point out in any other three men of equal public prominence. These constitutional differences, so to speak, or differences of temperament or tastes, or if you please, of social organization, so far from qualifying the sharpness of competition, gave edge, if not zest, to their rivalry.

Mr. RAYMOND was by all odds the most brilliant of this distinguished trio; the most proficient in ripe, not to say rare scholarship, and its application; certainly the most profound, if not the most versatile. It was, perhaps, owing to this varied ability that he was less tenacious than Mr. BENNETT to the single purpose of successful journalism. But his earnestness was equal, and his pride in the honor of the profession as great, to say the least, as that of either of his contemporaries. His early labors on the old *Courier and Enquirer* were incessant, and his editorial leaders were the most finished and best pronounced political arguments of that excited party period. When the TIMES was founded in 1851, this sort of labor was redoubled, and for eighteen years thereafter, year in and year out, his first object, above all the honors and excitements of Legislative and Congressional life, was constantly to add new improvements to the establishment, and to place the TIMES at the very head of American newspapers.

Mr. BENNETT, we have intimated, was especially tenacious to the one object of making the *Herald* a success in every sense. His purpose, through a long career not unchecked by vicissitude and wide-spread hostility, would know no shadow of turning, even in his greatest prosperity. He sought no political honors or leadership at home, or abroad. The *Herald* alone was as the apple of his eye, and it is not to be questioned, now that its great ruling spirit is no more, that he succeeded in making it the wealthiest printing establishment in all the land, and dying in the harness of its service, left it a legacy, valued by millions, to his only son.

Mr. GREELEY was the widest known of the three by reason of his earnestness in the work of educating his newspaper readers to his particular opinions, which he made the opinions and mission of the *Tribune*. His views in regard to slavery, his convictions on the Tariff, and later, and until recently, his support of the Republican, as the acknowledged Anti-slavery Party and the party of progress, amounted to a species of propagandism; and his vast army of readers in the New-England and Middle States, and in the great West, accepted his lessons and appreciated his journalistic services accordingly. The lessons were, in the main, sound, and were enforced from apparent conviction, and often with equal ability and enthusiasm, as well as persistency. Being taught and accepted in this spirit, they could not be untaught or abandoned, or even waived, in the recent canvass, because of the candidacy of Mr. GREELEY himself on a different or less pronounced platform. His tact and success as a great journalist, that is in making a popular Metropolitan newspaper, were scarcely less conspicuous than his political leadership, and the feature of the *Tribune* which for thirty years gave it, perhaps, its most distinguished prominence was its editorial page. This was, in Mr. GREELEY'S best days, earnest, trenchant, and always readable. He cared less for the money rewards of his profession than for its acknowledged success, and for the personal admiration which that success insured. The same, in a qualified sense, might be said of Mr. RAYMOND. He, too, was less ambitious of wealth than success, while the applause of the public and the warm appreciation of the readers of the TIMES created a feeling of gratification less akin to vanity, or less likely to manifest itself, than in the case of Mr. GREELEY, although either might well be pardoned the amiable weakness of truly great and successful men. It is not possible that three men should ever be so prominent in the world of journalism again.

Outlawed Claims.

We do not see why Uncle Sam should not be allowed the privilege, enjoyed by all his subjects, of pleading the Statute of Limitations in bar of the thousand and one old claims that are constantly being trumped up against him. To be sure, the worthy gentleman cannot be sued in a Court of law to enforce payment of the debts due, or said to be due, from him; but something, we submit, may be safely trusted to his sense of honor and fair dealing. He has hitherto borne the reputation of being just, and even generous, to his children, so far as his means would permit; and, if there are any old outstanding claims that have not yet been liquidated, it is fair to presume that they have not been backed up by a solid basis of equity. At any rate, it does not seem to be quite the proper thing, now that Uncle Sam is slightly hampered with debt, incurred in preserving the very existence of his family, to remind him of old obligations, which, if they were ever owing at all, were owing to other and different parties from those who now press them with such zeal and persistency.

Here are these old French spoliation claims, dating back prior to the beginning of the present century, and now, as appears from a meeting of the hereditary claimants, held in this City on Saturday, about to be revived and pressed before the present Congress. If there is justice and equity in these claims, they ought to have been, and probably would have been, settled half a century ago. The persons who were injured by these spoliations are long since dead, and most of their children have followed them. It would doubtless be a pleasant thing for the three or four hundred grandchildren or great-grandchildren to receive ten thousand dollars each out of Uncle Sam's treasury; but it any one of them were called on to demonstrate how, or in what manner, they had been injured by the French spoliations on their great-grandfathers' property, seventy-five years ago, they would be puzzled to make out a case. It is barely possible that there may be individuals, now poor, who would have been rich but for these spoliations of their ancestors; but to undertake to make out an equitable claim against the United States Government on such hypothetical possibilities, would be carrying the doctrine of "consequential damages" to a point bordering on the ridiculous.

Besides, if the precedent were set of paying these claims, there would be no end of it. There is among the earlier creditors of Uncle Sam a much more deserving class than these claimants to indemnity for French spoliations. The descendants of the soldiers who fought the battles of the Revolution, and were paid off in worthless Continental shinplasters, might put in a far more equitable claim. If the Federal Government is to assume the task of paying off its old debts, it should commence with them. These French spoliation claims have been before Congress, at intervals, for nearly three-quarters of a century, and have been duly considered and rejected by the representatives of all political parties that have held sway in the Government. If no Congress could be prevailed on to pay them when the country was out of debt, and the Treasury unburdened, it can hardly be expected that they will meet with more favor now when the nation is staggering under a load of two thousand millions of indebtedness. And yet there is no knowing what new light may be thrown upon the case by the modern appliances that are brought to bear on legislation. There may be a potency in the arguments of the lobby that was unknown to our fathers fifty years ago.

Preparations for a Great Fire.

We have, on previous occasions, pointed out that the ravages of a great fire are recklessly invited by the numerous lumberyards on the east side of this City, and by the utter disregard of the ordinary conditions of safety shown in permitting the existence of frame buildings in crowded and dangerous localities. We print to-day, in another column, some facts in regard to the condition and contents of several blocks in the neighborhood of Maiden-lane, Front and Water streets, from which it will be perceived that public neglect has allowed in this quarter the collection of a magazine of inflammable materials, such as the exercise of the most diabolical ingenuity could not have surpassed. The buildings of this section, commonly known as the "oil district," have first had their floors and timbers thoroughly dried throughout nearly two generations of occupancy by some of the leading commercial houses of old New-York. As these went out, the oil men came in, and the dry-rot of the old warehouses and dwellings was arrested by the copious soaking of spilt grease, kerosene, petroleum, and all the other animal, vegetable, and mineral oils known to a rapidly developed and quickly expanding trade. The buildings in question, including at least a hundred oil and grease warehouses, never had the slightest pretensions to be fire-proof. The chief distinction they can claim now is, that they would burn longer, more brightly, and more fiercely than any other section of this, or, perhaps, of any great city in the world. Their cellars and first floors are calculated, with perfect certainty, to burn "like pine-knots," while in the attics such invaluable aids to a destructive fire as loose resin and rolls of tarred felt are stored with the closest attention to securing splendid pyrotechnic effects.

Given a chance spark, an "accidental" explosion of kerosene or gasoline, a quiet hour of the day or night, and a fresh south-east wind, and the "oil district" of New-York will start such a fire as will throw that of Boston in the shade, and go far to rival the great disaster that overtook, by means far less obvious, the City of Chicago. It is no exaggeration to say that the very possible association of such conditions as these, would sweep nearly the entire area occupied by colonial New-York, and might not improbably leave hardly a block untouched east of Broadway and south of the City Hall. Along the river front, we could not bring the force-pumps of a single floating "steamer" to bear upon such a fire. We have not pressure enough of Croton to rise to the third stories in that region, and with the extraordinary drain which would be made upon the supply in the event of a huge fire, the force of water would be ridiculously inadequate to cope with the destroyer. The outlook is by no means pleasant, but it is better to look at it before than after the event. The whole subject of precaution against fire in this City has been grossly neglected, like all other points of local administration. Tammany rule has not only left New-York poorer, dirtier, more subject to the ravages of disease and pestilence than ever before; it has also left large sections of it in a condition as dangerous to life and property as if they contained exposed powder-magazines. Half measures are of no use against such evils; the tinkering of Corporation ordinances, and the confident assertions of incompetent Fire Commissioners, will hardly serve to reassure a public which has once fairly comprehended the dangers to which its property and business interests are exposed. There must be a radical reform in the means of preventing great fires, as well as in the appliances for meeting them; and these subjects cannot too soon receive the attention of the authorities competent to deal with them.

The Second Installment of the November Air-Wave.

The rapid development of Winter over the whole country seems to connect itself with the great aerial phenomenon recently announced by the Signal Service. In the first report on the "November atmospheric wave," it was said that it would probably repeat itself in successive undulations, rolling over the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic Slope. This prediction has now been verified. The immense mass of air which passed over the Rocky Mountains and parallel chains on the 14th of November found these icy and snow-mantled ridges cold enough, at least in their loftiest parts, to wring from them their oceanic moisture; and after passing over to the Great Plains, they fell with as intense cold upon the latter, and upon the country far eastward, as is precipitated by the Puna winds of the Andes on the Peruvian country below. The excessive low temperatures of eight, ten, and even more degrees below zero have for several days been reported from the West. The thermometer at Pembina even went as low as minus 26°; and the great aerial wave (which probably originates in the Southern hemisphere, and thence is propagated aloft into the Northern Pacific Ocean) robbed of its enormous reservoirs of heat and moisture, now inundates the entire continent this side of the Mississippi River. The heat which it brought from the warm waters of the Pacific has evidently been lavished upon the Pacific coast, and liberated, in the condensation of its vapor, over the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

This remarkable and interesting fact is borne out by the telegrams, which report comparatively high temperatures as far east from the Pacific as the meridian of 109°. From this line to the Atlantic, intense frosts prevail, showing that the aerial movement from the far West is a descensional one. If this be the correct view, we shall have to regard the source of our Winter cold as not wholly confined to the polar latitudes, and accept the view of Sir JOHN HERSCHEL and others, that the Winters come from the West rather than the North.

MINOR TOPICS.

The London *Spectator* has compiled a list of the wealthy Englishmen who have died during the last ten years. From this, it appears that between 1863 and 1872, ten persons have expired in Great Britain leaving to their heirs more than a million sterling. During the same period, fifty-three people have died worth half a million, and one hundred and sixty-one leaving more than a quarter of a million sterling. These figures refer solely to what is called "personalty" in English probate records, *i. e.*, actual hard cash, or its equivalent in bonds, stocks, business interests, furniture, pictures, &c. The fortunes represented by the great and small landed estates transmitted during the same period are not included in the statistics referred to. A century ago, there was probably not a man in England who possessed the equivalent, in any form, of half a million sterling. Clearly, large fortunes grow in the British Isles, whatever else may be becoming stunted.

The burning of the building known as Lina Edwin's Theatre is not without its consolations to the public. Those who were familiar with the internal arrangement of that theatre are aware that it was one of the most dangerous man-traps in the City. Had it taken fire when filled with people, there would have been a frightful slaughter, for the means of egress were so few and so wretchedly arranged, that, in case of a panic, they would have been almost useless. That it burned when no one was in it, is a matter of congratulation, for, had it remained open as a place of amusement, it might, sooner or later, have proved the funeral pyre of scores of men and women. There still remain other theatres which are by no means as safe as they should be, and their reconstruction, with a view to the providing for the safety of an audience in case of fire, ought not be delayed a day longer.

Mr. KELSO is just now exhibiting an activity in the suppression of certain forms of vice which, it is to be hoped, is not due to a merely temporary and spasmodic thrill of official virtue. His first attack on the concert-saloons was generally regarded as a mere ostentatious exercise of authority over the wretched waiter-girls, but he subsequently followed it up by the arrest of the keepers of those dens, and has by this means perceptibly lessened the number of such haunts of vice in our principal thoroughfare. On Friday the Police made a raid on the policy-shops, in which the poor are robbed of their earnings, and arrested a large number of persons engaged in that villainous trade. For this activity he deserves commendation, and should he persevere in the path he has entered, he will unquestionably receive it. At the same time, the public does not forget that a similar raid was made some months ago on the policy-shops, and that nothing came of it beyond the closing, for a brief period, of the pernicious places which on Friday were, and had been for a long time, in full operation.

The astonishing ease with which municipal authorities can go from bad to worse in naming streets has just been painfully illustrated in Cleveland. Having nothing else to do, as we are distinctly informed, the City Fathers proceeded to change the names of certain streets, and, as a consequence, there are streets in the city now burdened with such names as Otter, Corn, Blee, Duty, Marine, Tin, Silver, Ætna, Sugar, Nursery, Lucia, Coon, and Minerva. Very many of those upon whom the duty of naming our streets and places has devolved, have struggled earnestly and with great success to be absurd, but none of them have ever surpassed the authorities of Cleveland.

The proprietor of a Brooklyn bar-room was, the other night, astonished by a most extraordinary visitation. Just as he was about to put up his shutters, two men entered the room, and, without saying a word, immediately began a desperate fight, which they continued in complete silence. The proprietor succeeded in temporarily parting them, but the moment he turned his back, they resumed their struggle. He looked on in utter amazement, while the speechless strangers pounded each other, fell over his furniture, and broke whatever fragile articles came within their reach. He finally went for a policeman, but, on his return, found that they had vanished. Had it not been for the broken glass and furniture, the policeman would probably have doubted the man's story; but, convinced by this evidence of the fray, he went in pursuit of the fighters, whom he finally arrested, and who, consistent in their mysterious speechlessness, decline to give any explanation of their conduct. If unknown men are to enter casual Brooklyn bar-rooms, and silently bruise each other, without giving the proprietor the satisfaction of an explanation, bar-keeping in Brooklyn will lose its charms.

The Fate of a Swedish Arctic Expedition.

A Copenhagen letter states that great fears were entertained for the safety of a Swedish expedition, sent out under the direction of Prof. Nordenskiöld, the well-known Arctic explorer, with the view of passing the Winter at Spitsbergen, and discovering from that starting point the open Polar Sea. In the last days of August the expedition, consisting of three vessels—the Polhem, Gladan, and Onkel Adam—was at the Norwegian islands on the northern side of Spitsbergen, and, as the north-eastern island of the Archipelago was unapproachable on account of ice, the leaders resolved to enter the Hinlopen Sound, between that island and Spitsbergen, with the view of reaching Lommebay. The Polhem, with the Gladan in tow, was seen to pass, on the 1st of September, Verlegenhuk, the northernmost point of Spitsbergen, (eighty degrees latitude,) and two days later the Onkel Adam passed the same point. It must have been the intention of the leaders to make Lommebay their Winter quarters, and to fulfill this the Gladan and the Onkel Adam would have had to unload their cargo and return as soon as possible, only the Polhem being provided for wintering. But a telegram, sent on the 30th of October, from the Governor of Tromsö to the Norwegian Department of the Interior, stated that nothing whatever had been heard since the beginning of September of the two vessels, and it was feared that they were, together with six Norwegian sealers, caught by the ice. If that should be the case, it was supposed that the men had left the vessels and taken to the boats, and that they had sought refuge on the western coast of Spitsbergen, where they had some chance of finding as yet open waters. As rather more than 100 lives are at stake, the Norwegian Government had resolved to send out from Tonsberg one of the steamers built for whaling and sealing, and as the shipwrecked were sure to have shaped their course to certain well-known places on the coast, some hope was entertained of their being saved.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" is to be done at the Academy of Music, this evening, by Mme. Pauline Lucca and the remainder of Mr. Maretzek's artists. We append the cast of the opera, the performance of which is awaited with some curiosity:

Mignon	Mme. Lucca
Filina	Miss Kellogg
Federico	Señorita Sanz
Guglielmo	Signor Vizzani
Lotario	M. Jamet
Laerte	Mr. Lyall

OPERA BOUFFE.

With the present week the sojourn of Miss Lydia Thompson and her company at the Olympic Theatre will terminate. On Monday next a brief series of representations of opera bouffe is to be commenced by Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau, and the artists whose performances at the same house were recently commented upon in this place. The opera selected for rehearsal on the opening night is "La Belle Hélène." On the Monday following its recital, a hearing of the newest of new opera bouffes, which bears the title of "Les Cent Vierges."

GERMAN OPERA.

The season of German opera at the Terrace Garden Theatre continues. This evening "Fra Diavolo" is to be sung, and a change of programme is announced for the succeeding Wednesday and Friday.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

A series of fortnightly popular evening concerts, to occur on alternate Saturdays, will be entered upon this week at Steinway Hall. Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, an efficient and industrious musician, as well as a finished pianist, is to have control, musically, over the intended entertainments.

Dramatic.

SPECTACLE AT NIBLO'S.

The first performance of "Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's Theatre, on Saturday, passed off smoothly, and terminated, as mentioned in the paragraph printed in yesterday's TIMES, to the delight of a very large audience. A week's representations of "Leo and Lotos," and considerable excision of dialogue and incidents, will enable one to select from an endless succession of bright pictures, an immense variety of dances, and a thick score of music, scenes, steps, and songs deserving of special mention. The impression of the first rehearsal was, however, dazzling rather than bright, and confusing, rather than definite. It is not pardonable that most opera-goers should be—as they are—hopelessly ignorant of the story of Verdi's "Il Trovatore;" but total absolution may be granted, in advance, to frequenters of the theatre who do not attempt to fathom the mysteries of the plot of "Leo and Lotos." The *scenario* is, without doubt, one of the poorest ever supplied to the scenic artist, assuming, of course, that the author was desirous of awaking in the spectator a slight interest in the words and action of this characters. As a means of connecting the tableaux, which are so plentiful as to leave little or no time for listening to the suggestive or explanatory text, most admirers of spectacular pieces will, however, deem it an acceptable contribution to the literature of which the earliest edition of "The Black Crook" is a standard play. These persons, who form an important part of the public, will scarcely quarrel with the writer of "Leo and Lotos," and will expect to derive pleasure from music, sets, and costumes. They will not be disappointed. As we said above, we shall not at present review the manifold "attractions" of "Leo and Lotos," but pronounce the pageant one of the showiest ever beheld. It is full of vivacious and unhackneyed music, for the selection of which credit is due to Mr. Connolly, the new leader of the orchestra. It abounds in ballets, in which Mme. Katti Lanner, and Mlles. Pitteri, Lupo, and Adrienne outshine the humbler *coryphées* in beauty, grace, and quickness. It is rich in marches, countermarches, and groupings of lovely Amazons. And it enfolds a long series of fine scenes, in almost all of which delicacy of coloring is observable in a degree rarely attained in the canvasses prepared for spectacular entertainments. Hereafter, we shall try to refer to the remarkable sets. "The Palace of Jewels" and the "Transformation Scene" linger, now, in our minds, as the most elaborate in the long panorama unrolled on Saturday, and several views of Paris under the Commune, from the brush of Mr. Matt Morgan, are fresh in our memory as finished and forcible paintings. The acting in "Leo and Lotos" is somewhat below the not exalted plane of histronic efforts previously noticed during the several "runs" of "The Black Crook." The singing, happily, is superior to that which we have been accustomed to, and the engagement of Mlles. Diani and Rosetti, though not effected—*maigré* the announcements—with artists from La Scala or Les Italiens, is one upon which the management is to be congratulated. That entered into with "Young America," a child-violinist, whose playing is faultless in point of tune, time, and phrasing, is also worthy of the judiciousness of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and it will surely be a profitable one, if the demonstrations of gratification subsequent to the lad's performances on Saturday are taken into account. We have a less abiding faith in the destiny of Mr. Collard, a dwarf-singer, with a voice small even for a pigmy among tenors, and we do not know where a smaller voice could be sought. But of Mr. Collard's exertions and of those of the other members of the company, we shall speak hereafter. "Leo and Lotos" will be acted, we must add, until further notice.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

"Agnes" has almost reached its one hundredth representation at the Union-square. The one hundredth performance of M. Sardou's play will be its last during the present season, and with it the engagement of Miss Agnes Ethel will terminate. Of the work and the actors we have already written. In symmetry and smoothness the recital of the piece has, of course, gained largely with each representation; and the superb setting of "Agnes" is now as artistic and as brilliant as ever.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" are to be withdrawn from the bills of the Fifth-avenue Theatre after the present week. For Dec. 10, the first performance on the American stage of a play adapted from the French by Mr. T. B. De Walden, and called "The Baroness," is promised. The début of Mrs. C. J. Abbott in professional life is to be coincident with the earliest hearing of the play.

BRIEF MENTION.

Miss Neilson will appear in "Romeo and Juliet to-night, to-morrow, and Wednesday. Thursday, "As You Like It" will be acted, with the lady in the rôle of *Rosalind*.....At Wood's Museum, Mr. Johnny Thompson will this evening appear in "On Hand." The piece affords Mr. Thompson numerous opportunities for showing the versatility which is so conspicuous an element of all his personations.

Miscellaneous.

MR. STANLEY'S LECTURES.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, whose travels in Africa have not lacked rehearsal during the past few months, is to appear as a lecturer at Steinway Hall on to-morrow evening. Mr. Stanley's adventures will wear all the gloss of newness as related by the hero himself, and the announcement that he will review them in public cannot fail to attract a large and curious audience.

MR. YATES' LECTURES.

Mr. Edmund Yates is to lecture this evening at Steinway Hall, on "The British Parliament," under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association. Mr. Yates' close observation of English society and politics will naturally enable him to give his audience a graphic and intelligent description of the course of legislation in Great Britain, as well as numerous sketches of leading members of both Houses

THE NAVY.

Secretary Robeson's Report on the Condition of Our Fleet.

The Ships and Their Stations—Iron-Clads—The Interoceanic Canal—Navigator Islands—Experiments on Steam-Boilers—Navy-Yards—The Torpedo System.

The following is the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy on the operations of the Department for the year 1872:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1872.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Navy Department, and of the naval service for the past year.

The Navy of the United States numbers 178 vessels, carrying 1,378 guns, exclusive of howitzers:

48 steamers, 229 guns.
31 sailing-vessels of all classes, 322 guns.
51 iron-clads, 121 guns.
28 tugs.

Of the steamers, 5 are unfinished on the stocks, 2 are in use by the quarantine authorities of New-York, 9 are undergoing repairs, 37 are in commission for squadron and special service, and 15 are in ordinary.

Of the sailing vessels, 3 are on the stocks, 6 are in commission as cruisers and store-ships, 6 are in commission as receiving-ships, 6 are used for quarters and other special purposes at the navy-yards, the Naval Academy, and other stations, 2 are undergoing repairs, and 8 are in ordinary.

Of the iron-clad vessels, 2 are in commission on the North Atlantic station, 1 is in use at the Naval Academy, and the remainder are undergoing repair or laid up at League Island and New-Orleans.

Of the tugs, 1 is in the service of the expedition toward the North Pole, another on the Asiatic station, and the remainder, with the exception of a few undergoing repairs, are in use at the yards and stations.

Fourteen vessels have been commissioned during the year, 10 have been put out of commission during the same period, and 4 are returning from foreign stations, their term of service having expired.

There are 45 vessels in commission for sea service, (including 3 used as store-ships,) carrying 463 guns.

These vessels are distributed as follows:

North Atlantic Station.—Worcester, 15 guns; Canandaigua, 10 guns; Wyoming, 6 guns; Shawmut, 3 guns; Nipsic, 6 guns; Kansas, 3 guns; Saugus, 2 guns; Pawnee, (store-ship,) Kansas, 3 guns; Powhattan, 17 guns; Richmond, 14 guns. Eleven vessels, 77 guns.

South Atlantic Station.—Lancaster, 22 guns; Ticonderoga, 11 guns; Wasp,— guns. Three vessels, 33 guns.

European Station.—Wabash, 45 guns; Brooklyn, 20 guns; Congress, 16 guns; Shenandoah, 11 guns; Plymouth, 12 guns; Wachusett, 6 guns; 6 vessels, 110 guns.

Asiatic Station.—Colorado, 45 guns; Hartford, 18 guns; Lackawanna, 10 guns; Alaska, 12 guns; Ashuelot, 6 guns; Iroquois, 6 guns; Saco, 3 guns; Yantic, 3 guns; the store-ship Idaho, 1 guns, and the small steamer Palos; in all, 11 ships, with 116 guns. Orders have been recently sent detaching the Alaska and the Colorado from this station, and they will soon both be *en route* for the United States.

Rear-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins commands the force on this station, having succeeded Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, at Yokohama, May 15, 1872.

The flag has been shown at such ports and places in India, China, and Japan as our commercial interests, the encouragement and protection of our citizens, and the cultivation of friendly relations with the authorities and people of those countries dictated. A resort to force has, on no occasion, been necessary to advance or secure either of these objects.

The Lackawanna, from the Pacific coast, and the Iroquois, from the Atlantic, joined the force on this station in August, and the Hartford and the Yantic are now on the passage out. The latter vessel will visit Zanzibar to co-operate in all proper measures to induce the Imaum of Muscat to discontinue the transportation of slaves within his dominions.

The Iroquois and Yantic availed themselves of the shorter and quicker passage to the station via the Suez Canal, and the Hartford will do the same.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, who was in command of this station at the date of the last annual report, hauled down his flag, at Hampton Roads, Aug. 19, and was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Green, who is at present in command, and who hoisted his flag on the Worcester, at Boston, Aug. 20.

The Worcester, 15 guns; Powhatan, 17 guns; Richmond, 14 guns; Canandaigua, 10 guns; Wyoming, 6 guns; Shawmut, 3 guns; Nipsic, 6 guns; Kansas, 3 guns; the monitor Terror, 4 guns; the monitor Saugus, 2 guns, and the hospital-ship Pawnee, constitute the force on this station—a total of 11 vessels, with 77 guns.

Since the date of the last report the Swatara and Nantasket have been detached from this station and put out of commission, the former at Norfolk, in December, and the latter at Portsmouth, in July. The Powhatan, Richmond, Canandaigua, Wyoming, and Saugus have reinforced the station.

The principal islands of the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and the coasts of Mexico and the Isthmus have been visited by vessels on this station; our interests have been protected by them during the blockade of the Orinoco by the Venezuelan Government; the cases of the Virginius and Mary Stuart have received such attention and such protection as circumstances justified; and they aided in the surveys for an interoceanic canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral William Rogers Taylor relieved Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman of the command of the South Atlantic station on the 23d of May last.

No change has been made in the force on the station during the year, which consists of the Lancaster, 22 guns; Ticonderoga, 11 guns, and the Wasp; in all, 3 vessels, with 33 guns. The officers and crew of the Lancaster, who had been absent for three years, were relieved in June by others sent out by the Portsmouth and Supply, and returned home in those vessels.

The Lancaster and Ticonderoga have cruised along the whole coast, visiting repeatedly the chief ports of that region, while the Wasp has ascended the Parana and Paraguay Rivers as far as Asuncion, affording to Mr. Stevens, the United States Minister, facilities for visiting that place, and has been cruising generally in the waters of the La Plata.

THE PACIFIC STATION.

The Pacific station, at the date of the last annual report, was divided into two squadrons, the north squadron, commanded by Commodore R. N. Stembel, and the south squadron, commanded by Commodore D. McDougal, with the whole under command of Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow.

The extent and importance of this station were such that the propriety of dividing it into two separate commands was apparent. This has recently been done, and the divisions are now the North Pacific station and the South Pacific station. The limits and extent of these stations are as follows, respectively:

The North Pacific station embraces all that portion lying north of the equator, except so much of the west coast of South America and of the Isthmus as lies between the equator and Panama.

The South Pacific station embraces the west coast of the Isthmus and of South America lying between Panama and the equator, and the west coast of South America and the islands and waters of the Pacific lying south of the equator as far west as the 150th meridian, and includes, in addition, the coasts and sea-ports of Australia.

Previous to this division the following changes in command occurred: On the 28th of February Commodore McDougal, agreeably to the orders of the Department, relinquished command of the South Squadron of the Pacific, at Callao, and returned to his home; and in March, Commodore Stembel, who had hitherto commanded the North Squadron, was ordered to the command of the naval force on the whole station. In July, Rear-Admiral Winslow was condemned by medical survey, and in consequence detached from the command, and Commodore Stembel, in pursuance of orders given him, took temporary command of the Pacific Station Aug. 16, of which he was relieved Oct. 10.

On the North Pacific Station, of which Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock assumed command, at San Francisco, Oct. 26, there are the following vessels: California, 21 guns; Benicia, 12 guns; Saranac, 11 guns; Narragansett, 6 guns; and the Saint Mary's, 15 guns; total, 5 vessels and 65 guns.

On the South Pacific Station, of which Rear-Admiral Charles Steedman took command, at Panama, Oct. 10, there are the Pensacola, 22 guns; Omaha, 12 guns; Tuscarora, 6 guns;

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Leonard, J.—Regular first Monday calendar.—Call at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held in Chamber Board of Supervisors.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.—Demurrers.—1, Howe Machine Company vs. Frank et al.; 2, Parish vs. Sherman et al.; 3, Goodenough vs. Spencer et al.; 4, Foley vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 5, The Board of supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Tweed; 6, Traphagen vs. Matthews; 7, Foley vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 8, Stevenson vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 9, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Tweed; 10, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Davidson; 11, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Ingersoll; 12, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York vs. Miller; 13, Isoceor et al. vs. Altman; 14, Marks et al. vs. Altman; 15, Tyson vs. McCauley; 16, Sipperly vs. Altman; 17, Matheson vs. Morrison; 18, Billings vs. Meigs et al.; 19, Smith vs. Osborne; 20, Quinn vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York; 21, Sampson et al. vs. The American Plate Glass and Fire Insurance Company; 22, Redmond vs. The Enfield Manufacturing Company; 23, De Lancy vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 24, Buckmaster vs. Ameling; 25, Tucker et al. vs. Livingston; 26, Lillienthal vs. Davis et al.; 27, Donnelly vs. Berger et al.; 28, Leahy vs. Gould. Law and fact —set down causes.—Nos. 26, 27, 16.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1,181, Piedtuli vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 3,167, Bishop et al. vs. Edmiston et al.; 2,006, Wood Bros. Company vs. Ashcraft; 2,225, Evans, &c., vs. Tinker; 2,227, Young et al. vs. Tinker; 203, The National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhauvi; 77, Bean vs. Baxter; 635, Cornwell vs. Dodge; 1,095, Howell, Receiver, &c., vs. Brunswick et al.; 261, Hammell et al., vs. Barnard et al.; 293, Schaffer vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 3,067, McVeaney vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York; 294, Wright vs. Rupreent et al.; 3,941, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 237, Payne vs. Schieffelin et al.; 599, Schiff vs. Levy; 723, Van Briel et al. vs. Walker et al.; 1,185, Wehle vs. Spellman et al.; 1,631, Harris vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 1,162, O'Donnell vs. Martin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1618, People ex. rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 656, Cobb vs. Steen et al.; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 846, Jex vs. Board of Education City of New-York; 1234, Cowie vs. O'Brien, sheriff; 705, Montgomery vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; 904½, Leland vs. Peppard; 2638¼, Detwiler vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2150¾, Townsend et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3350¾, Dutyee vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; 66¼, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 1190, Jex vs. The Board of Education; 96, Connolly vs. Hamill; 480, Morris vs. Stearns, surv. &c.; 2483, Holler et al. vs. Ruffner et al.; 4014, Stayley vs. Stayley; 534, McHaig vs. Goodyear et al.; 698, White et al. vs. Tallmadge et al.; 810, Williams vs. Neuninger; 1198, Frothingham vs. Howard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1321, Mitchell, an infant, vs. Styles et al.; 789, Blant vs. Marx; 1679, Wolf vs. Goodkind et al.; 1617, Austin et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch et al.; 1575, Newfield vs. Opperman; 1577, Newfield vs. Joseph; 1895, Lorch vs. Becker; 531, Reineman et al. vs. Buckman; 547, Courtney vs. Baker et al.; 1627, Weuns vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1561, Wood vs. The Panama Railroad Company; 303, Gotz vs. The North River Bank; 1799, Deitz vs. McCallum et al.; 1529, Union National Bank of Pittsburg vs. Wheeler; 1847, Rhinebeger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1625, Jennings et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1349, Mann vs. Tallman; 1657, Madden vs. Winterbottom; 1287, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1843, Siess vs. Mushoef; 1100, Blow vs. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1385, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1284, O Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 112, Schanck et al. vs. Morris; 1134, Kaiser vs. Herdt; 1034, Goss vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt et al.; 726 Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1226, Moore et al. vs. Baker et al.; 1476, Ilgen vs. Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1467, Jacobs vs. The Greenwich Insurance Company; 876, Larned vs. Mead; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1496, Annette Gilbert vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1598, Hadden vs. Shapter; 1124½, White va. Weldon; 1051, Bernhard vs. Kapp; 546, Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1068, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 866, Kreyenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1036, Murphy et al. vs. Smith; 97, Bender vs. Everard; 1935, Lynde vs. Lumley; 1527, Rogers vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 322, Fisk vs. Mayor, 1075, Harlem vs. Ouendorf; 1094, Board of Commissioners of Excise vs. Yeckel; 1673, Waetzer vs. World Mutual Life Insurance Company; 1662, Barton vs. Dunning; 1712, Shannon vs. Reilly; 1855, Smith vs. Morgan; 1544, Dowell vs. Singer; 1854, Schwartz vs. Brennan, sheriff; 374, Parse et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1266, Shields vs. Lasky et al.; 1886, Muller vs. Hoffman; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 58, Schreyer vs. Bogert; 1546, Michaelis vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1542, Michaelis (an infant) vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1393, Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1393, Schott vs. Wright; 1092, O'Rourke vs. Ha.; 1818, Knapp vs. Meigs; 632, Perrine vs. Lohman; 108, The Royal Insurance Company vs. Noble; 1094, Ohnen vs. New-York sewing-machine Company; 1830, Platt vs. Platt; 765, Allen vs. Schutze; 756, Lanzlly vs. Lockwood; 922, Carroll vs. Butler; 68, McCauley, Adm'x., vs. Gans; 809, Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; 1268, Garcia vs. Wheeler, Jr., 1260, Adams vs. Sylvester; 1435, Keech vs. Johnson; 1674, Galvin, Adm'r., vs. Miller et al.; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 1514, Burgoyne vs. Demarest; 1077, Owen vs. Randall; 1150, Quick vs. Tinker; 659, Battershall, Jr., vs. Solomon; 1652, Gillespie vs. Hess et al.; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1042, Crimmins vs. Catherwood; 532, McCaffie vs. Pearl; 1589, Kling vs. Disch; 1556, Jachems vs. Tallman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1468, French vs. Mulcahy; 1492, Donnelly vs. Murray; 1500, McQuade vs. Murray; 580, Silber vs. Third avenue Railroad Company; 644, Winkens vs. Heinecke; —, Brownell vs. Pattus; 696, Helfenstein vs. De Cornea; 796, Seit nereich vs. Jones; 1062, Schreib vs. Agnew; 710, Jennings vs. Jennings; 864, Haskell vs. Hillier; 572, Bernak vs. Lyons; 788, Martin vs. Brown; 844, Atwater vs. Fuller; 1096, Leopoid vs. Salomon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—653, Mayer vs. Elias; 535, Hackett vs. Lawler; 589, Harnett vs. Garvey; 623, Burke vs. Brady; 969, Butterfield vs. Werner; 903, Hartman vs. Frohich; 827, Dichtenstein vs. Bach; 733, Smith vs. Vinton; 761, Jacobs vs. Hirschfield; 789, White vs. Emenck; 1085, Buckley vs. Webster; 1095, West Side Bank vs. Quigg; 1097, Loechitz vs. Isaacs; 1805, Crowley vs. Wood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—41, Schoenberger vs. Young; 475, Horwood vs. Johnston; 604, McCaffery vs. White; 908, Lissner vs. Graham; 926, Richardson vs. Moore; 927, Wurzburger vs. O'Harra; 928 Jones vs. McCabe; 929, Jenkins vs. Stokes; 930, Lester vs. Kalbfleisch; 931, Faber vs. Boehm; 932, Stenrich vs. Farley; 933, Woolston vs. Wylie; 934, Simonson vs. Bopp; 935, Guggenheim vs. Isaacs; 936, Bennett vs. Rosenthal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Flour steady; in good demand; sales 2,400 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 50 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales 1,300 bushels Extra White Michigan at $2 05. Corn in fair demand; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 57c.; 4,000 bushels do. at 57½c.; one car at 58c.; one car Yellow at 60c. Barley quiet and nominal; Two-rowed quoted at $1 60@$1 65. The stock held in store and afloat in the harbor today is 219,612 bushels. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 24 for Unbolted, $ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 75c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c. Receipts by Lake —21,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 bushels Peas, 440,00 feet of Lumber. Shipments—30,000 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 18,800 bushels Barley, 148,000 feet of Lumber. Grain afloat on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego, for tide-water, as near as can be ascertained, 146,000 bushels Wheat, 434,000 bushels Corn, 95,000 bushels Oats, 288,000 bushels Barley, 49,000 bushels Rye. The weather is very cold. Boats which left here yesterday afternoon are frozen in at Baldin Island.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat firm, and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 09¾, spot; $1 09¾@$1 09¾, seller December; $1 10¾, seller January; No. 3 do., 98c.@$1, according to location; Rejected, 87c.@90c. Corn dull and lower, at 31¾c.@31¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash, or seller December; Rejected, 29c.@30c. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 24c. for No. 2; 22¾c.@23c. for Rejected. Rye steady, at 57c.@58c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at 61c.@64c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Green Hams sold at 7c.@7½c. for 16 and 17 lbs. averages. Lard sold at 7.c.@7½c. spot; 7½c. seller January. Pork quotable at $12 25@$12 50, cash; $12@$12 25, seller December. Boxed and other Meats nominal. Whisky steady at 88c. Number of Hogs packed here to date since Nov. 1, 213,000. Receipts—7,000 bbls. flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 23,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Lake Imports—Wheat, 30,023 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 32,000 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 16,150 bushels; Corn, 22,035 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@$7 25; Bakers', $7@7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat quiet; sales in small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 38; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 30; White Michigan quoted at $1 70@$1 80; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 62. Corn easier; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c. Oats dull; held at 40c. for No. 2 Toledo; 37c. for Western. The balance of the market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; currency; Rezenayra, 17c., go d Sugar quiet and weak; Cuba fair to good refining, 9¾c.@10c.; Porto Rico, 10c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 19c.@19¼c.; Refined, 26¾c.@27c. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 25@$5 25; Extra, $5 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet, but firm; Western Red, $1 75@$1 80, Rye active; State, 85c.@88c. Corn quiet and weak; Yellow, 63c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 54c.@55c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firmer and higher at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 25@$7 50. Wheat—Demand light; holders firm at $1 22@$1 27. Corn unchanged. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged and dull. Pork nominal. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged. Green Meats—sides of shoulders at 5¼c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5c. Hams sold at 7c.@8¼c. Lard firm at 7¼c. for Steam; 7¾c.@7¾c. for Kettle. Live Hogs unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 15; No. 2, $1 06. Oats firm and scarce at 27¼c. for No. 2. Corn quiet and unchanged at 38½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 60c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower at 8c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—1,000 bbls. flour.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; sales of 2,000 No. 2 Red Winter at $1 45, spot and seller December. Corn firm at 47c. for High Mixed; 40c. for new Ear, on track. Oats steady at 37c. for No. 1; 35c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 17¾c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; net receipts, 2,721 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 631 bales; to the Continent, 2,750 bales; coastwise, 3,456 bales; sales, 1,012 bales; stock, 76,977 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; Low Middling, 18c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,557 bales; gross, 4,012 bales; exports to Great Britain, 834 bales; to the Continent, 3,703 bales; coastwise, 2,796 bales; sales, 300 bales; last evening, 5,00- bales; stock, 146,380 bales.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Nov. 30, a greater number of transactions than usual were consummated, and the attendance was quite large. The following is a review of the proceedings: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, sold the premises known as No. 85 Carmine-street, north side, about 300 feet east of Hudson-street and opposite Varrick-street, embracing an irregular lot, 23.1 feet front by about 97 feet in depth, with a five-story brick store and tenement thereon, for $6,100, over and above a mortgage amounting, with interest and costs, to $21,000, making the total price realized $27,100; the same auctioneer also sold the premises adjoining, known as No. 83 Carmine-street, comprising an irregular-shaped lot, 34.10 feet front by about 100 feet in depth, with building similar to above thereon, for (including incumbrances) $27,800; the purchaser of this property was Bernard Amend, while the first-named was bought by Frith & Hinchman, all interested parties, being holders of mortgages younger than those foreclosed. An adjoining property, No. 81 Carmine-street, noticed for sale under the same decree, was not offered, a sufficient sum having been realized from the other sales to satisfy judgment for the present. In addition, Mr. Miller, under another Supreme Court foreclosure order, Hon. Josiah Sutherland, referee, disposed of a three-story brown-stone house and lot—latter only 20 by 49—situate on the north side of East Fiftieth-street, 60 feet west of Lexington-avenue, for $15,500, the purchaser being Wm. Joyce. E. H. Ludlow & Co., at a resale under a Court order, Chas. A. Jackson, Esq., referee, again offered at auction a one-half interest in property on Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, a portion of which was sold on the Saturday previous, but the amount of incumbrances having been at that time erroneously computed, a resale was rendered necessary. The property embraced a lot 20.5 by 70, with a four-story brick house thereon, located on the south-west corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, together with two lots in rear, in size 49 by 100.6, fronting on Fifty-fourth-street, with four-story brick building on same, known as Brevoort Hall. The mortgages on the entire premises, it was stated, amounted, with interest, to about $27,000, and the one-half interest in both pieces of property was sold in one parcel, subject to half this sum, for $10,000, to Henry J. Burchell, the owner of the other half of the realty. Only one bid was made, and but little interest was evinced in the matter. The price realized was considerably less than that at the previous sale when the one-half interest in the Brevoort Hall property alone brought $23,700. The remaining auctions announced, all local, were adjourned as follows: Sale by Wm. Kennally, of six lots, on the north-west corner of Bloomingdale Road and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, adjourned to Thursday of this week, Dec. 5; sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of two houses and lots, Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, adjourned until Saturday, Dec. 7, and sale by Hugh N. Camp of house and lot, on First-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, adjourned for two weeks.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The great sale of the past week was that conducted by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Tuesday, Nov. 26, on which day City realty, improved and unimproved, belonging to the estate of David Banks, deceased, was sold for $709,850 in the total. The result was a very good one, for although in some instances the estimated values were not obtained, the average was better than was anticipated. Full particulars concerning this auction have already been noted, so that further reference is unnecessary. Including the sum realized at this auction, the total value of City property sold during the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 30, foots up $986,995, an exceedingly large aggregate. The figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 30, were given last week at $438,991, but from this amount nearly one-half must be deducted, viz., $214,200, leaving the figures for that week $224,791. The reason for this deduction is that a resale of the Twenty-third-street property belonging to the Corlies' estate, sold Nov. 19 for $154 500, has been ordered, the purchaser, J. W. S. Earnshaw, one of the heirs to the estate, having failed to comply with the terms of sale. The resale of the Brevoort Hall property on Saturday, as above noted, also necessitates a further correction of $29,700. The market generally during the week has given evidence of considerable activity, with strength, and a good business for the present month may be expected.

On Tuesday, Nov. 26, J. M. Gibson sold at auction, at Jersey City, N. J., eight lots, each 25 by 100, forming the block front on Henderson, formerly Frost-pect-street, between First-street, or Broadway, and Second-street, formerly South Seventh-street, for $34,175 in the total—a very fair result.

THIS WEEK'S PROJECTED BUSINESS.

For the present week a large number of auctions are announced, of which the following is a list, the real estate described being noticed for sale on the days noted, by the auctioneers named.

Today, Monday, Dec. 2.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Thatcher M. Adams, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, seventy-five feet west of First-avenue, lot 25 by 100.11.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Tenth-street, between Avenues B and C; lot 25 by 92.3. Also, at a similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north-west corner of Fifty-seventh-street and One Hundred and Ninth-street; lot, 2x.11 by 75.

By executors, at Six Mile Run, N. J., on the ground, at 2 o'clock, a farm of 201 acres of land, with buildings, belonging to the estate of H. M. Williams, deceased, situate on Princeton turnpike, opposite the residence of Geo. C. Cushman. The property is located three miles from Voorhees station and five miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable property known as No. 26 East Twentieth-street, south side, 150 feet east of Irving-place, opposite Gramercy Park, embracing a lot 20 feet front by 184 feet in depth, extending through to Nineteenth-street, with a four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone front house, on Twentieth-street, and a brick stable in rear, fronting on Nineteenth-street. On the last-named street the lot has a front of 33 feet. Also, at a trustee's sale, A. W. Nicoll, Esq., trustee, four lots, together forming a plot in size 98.9 by 100 feet, on the south-east corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, together with twelve lots in rear, fronting on West Thirty-ninth-street, in size each 25 by 98.9. Also, at a Supreme Court resale, James W. Cairns, Esq., referee, the valuable plot of ground, 50 by 98.9, with four-story brown-stone-front house thereon, situate on the south side of East Twenty-third-street, 92.11 feet east of Broadway, with lot 28.8 by 98.9, and stable in rear, fronting on East Twenty-second-street, about 50 feet east of Broadway.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at an executrix's sale, the following property, belonging to the estate of Jacob B. Herrick, deceased: One two-story brick and basement brick house and lot, known as No. 129 Macdougal-street, between Amity and West Fourth streets, lot 19.6 by 65.9, house 40 feet deep; premises No. 32 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 500.4 feet west of Fifth-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 103.3, with a two-story brick carriage-house 25 by 45 on the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable 18 by 45 in rear; twenty acres of land in Morrisania, located in the town of West Farms, Westchester County, lying between the southern Boulevard and Bronx River. The Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, now completed, passes through the property. The land having been divided into lots, will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The same firm will also offer for sale at public auction four lots together, in size 100 by 120, located at Tremont, Westchester County, and situate on the north-west corner of Monterey-avenue and Eleventh-street.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., referee, a four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, on the south side of East Thirteenth-street, 62.2 feet east of Avenue C, together, and a similar house and lot, in rear, on the north side of East Twelfth-street, 100 feet east of the avenue named, lots each about 22.10 by 103.3, houses each 63 feet deep. Also, at an adjourned assignee's sale, Joseph A. Monheimer, Esq., assignee, one lot, 26.4 by 97.3 by 25.6 by 103.9, on the east side of the Grand Boulevard, 100 feet south of Seventy-seventh-street; one lot, 26.4 by 90.8 by 25.6 by 97.3, on the east side of the Boulevard, adjoining above, and four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on the south side of West Seventy-seventh-street, 115 feet west of the Tenth-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Phile T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, one lot, 25.2 by 75.3 by 25.1 by 83, known as No. 304 Water-street, north side, between Roosevelt and Dover streets. Also, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the north side of East Fifty-seventh-street, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 22 by 100.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a legal sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., referee, two lots, together forming a plot 50 by 98.9, on the south side of West Thirty-fifth-street, 250 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at four several Supreme Court sales, under direction of the referees named, City real estate as follows: Henry Nicoll, Esq., referee, one lot, 25.10 by 81.8 by 22.1 by 82, with building thereon, known as No. 47 Cliff-street; also, right, title, and interest in one lot, 25.6 by 38.6 by 23.11 by 34.3, with building known as No. 53 Beekman-street. J. S. Lawrence, Esq., referee, one lot, 22 by 98 by 22 by 98, improvements on the west side of Avenue C, 92 feet south of Seventeenth-street. John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, house and lot on the east side of First-avenue, 22.2 feet south of Seventy-sixth-street; lot 20 by 75. Also, house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-third-street, 115 feet east of Second-avenue; lot 16 by 98.9. Same referee, house and lot on the north side of East Thirty-seventh-street, 12 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 25 by 98.9.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Gilbert H. Crawford, Esq., referee, six lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, together in size 150.11 by 100, with sixteen lots in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Seventh-street, in size each 25 by 100.11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, by order of executors, a lease of the premises known as No. 73 West Fourth-street, south side, between South Fifth-avenue and Wooster-street, embracing a lot 24.6 by 102.2, with four-story brick store and dwelling thereon. The lease hasten years to run from June 1, 1865; ground rent $670 per annum. The property is now rented at the rate of $3,500 per year.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot No. 123 Fifth-avenue, east side, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, lot 22.6 by 100, house 48 feet in depth. Also eight lots, in size each 25 by 175, located at Claremont, Westchester County, near Inwood.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, at the Exchange, at public auction, a very valuable building, lot located on the south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, in size 25 by 100.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, the four-story English basement brick and brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 253 East Thirty-ninth-street, north side, 125.3 feet west of Third-avenue; lot, 18.4x98.9. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, M. W. Budlong, Esq., referee, one lot with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 107 feet west of Lexington-avenue, and two lots with improvements on the north side of the same street, next lot but one adjoining above, 140 feet west of Lexington-avenue; lots in size each, 18.6x100.5.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, Frederick Smythe, Esq., referee, a house and lot—latter 25 by 100—on the north side of East Sixty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, J. Flannagan, Esq., referee, six lots together, forming a plot in size 153 by 100 by 149 by 99, situate on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and the Bloomingdale-road.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, William C. Clifford, Esq., referee, eight full lots, on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, plot in size 200 by 99.11.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at a Superior Court sale, Geo. Waddington, Esq., referee, two lots, together, in size, 50 by 100.8, on the north side of West Eighty-eighth-street, 350 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, ——, referee, one lot, 16.6 by 100.4, with improvements, on the north side of East Fifty-eighth-street, 162.6 feet west of Lexington-avenue, adjoining the lots above noticed, for sale by Messrs. Muller & Co. Also, at another similar sale, the premises known as No. 58 Gouverneur-street, lot 20 feet front.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., on the property, at 2 o'clock, a lease for twenty-one years of fifteen lots, situate on the south side of West 34th-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, opposite the new Manhattan Market; average ground rent per year, about $675.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 289 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at a Supreme Court sale in partition, Geo. I. Murphy, Esq., referee, 1,250 lots and parts of lots, located in the Twenty-first Ward of Brooklyn, and situate respectively, in Nostrand, Marcy, Tompkins, Throop, Yates, Lewis, Stuyvesant, and Putnam avenues, Halsey, Hancock, Jefferson and Madison streets, the whole forming a portion of the estate of Leffert Lefferts, deceased. The terms of sale are liberal, and the transaction is one of special importance.

Friday, Dec. 6.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., referee, No. 201 Canal-street, north-east corner of Mulberry-street; lot 25 by 50; building covers same.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, at a legal sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John N. Whiting, Esq., referee, the house and lot No. 805 Water-street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, lot 25 by 70.

By James J. Fleury, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, ——, referee, two lots, with improvements, on the east side of Centre-street, 29.4 feet south of Pearl street, the lots together forming a plot in size 44.7 by 49.8.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Walter Edwards, Jr., Esq., referee, plot No. 104 of the Dyckman tract, containing some four lots, on the north-east corner of Broadway or the King's Bridge-road and Naegle-avenue. Also plot No. 125 of same estate, containing some eight lots, on the north side of Naegle-avenue, between Broadway and Hillside-street.

Saturday, Dec. 7.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, at a Supreme Court sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, the house and lot, No. 24 Seventy-sixth-street; lot 21.2 by about 81 feet.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, as an adjourned Supreme Court sale, Henry Hughes, Esq., referee, two four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 411 and 413 West Fifty-seventh-street, north side, 111 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lots in size, each, 21.4 by 100.5.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 224 Fifth-avenue, is having recently sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, 27 by 60 with lot 30 by 100, situate on the north-west corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, for $110,000. The purchaser, Mr. C. K. Garrison. The Messrs. Stevenson yesterday, through our advertising columns, offered a very extensive list of property at private sale, which those seeking an investment would find it to their interest to consult.

Exchange Sales, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, No. 85 Carmine-st., n. s., about 250.4 ft. e. of Hudson-st., lot irregular, 19.1x about 98.4	$27,100
1 5-story brick store, tenement and lot, No. 83 Carmine-st., n. s., adjoining above, about 263.5 ft. e. Hudson-st., lot irregular, 34.10x about 100.	27,800
1 3-story and basement, brown stone, h. and l. e. of E. 50th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Lexington-av.; lot 20x59	15,800

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Half interest in 1 4-story bk. h. and l., s. w. corner 30-av. and 54th-st.; lot, 20x70; also half interest in 1 3-story bk. building known as Brevoort Hall and 2 lots, East 54th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 3d-av., in rear of above; lots together in size, 49x100.5; sold in one parcel | $28,500 |

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Pike-st., e. s., No. 49, 21.10x36, irregular, h. and l., mortgage $7,000 | $10,500
5th-st., n. s., No. 747, 127.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22x97, h. and l., Sheriff's sale | 800
10th-st., n. s., No. 337, 25x94.9, h. and l | 15,000
10th-st., n. s., No. 335, 25x94.9, h. and l | 10,000
10th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x71, h. and l | 10,800
14th-st., s. s., No. 154, 25x100.3, partition | 50,000
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92.7, bought and sold, ½ part | 1,500
20th-st., s. s., 505 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92.7, h. and l. | 13,700
76th-st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.10x102.2, h. and l. | 10,000
82d-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 75x102.2 | 28,000
114th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11 | 5,000
134th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x99.11; 135th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 22x99.11 | 63,000
1st-av., n. e. corner 41st-st., 96.7x76, h. and l. | 48,750
3d-av., e. s., 56.6 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x110, h. and l. | 24,500
6th-av., n. e. corner 129th-st., thence n. 99.11x thence e. 150, and thence n. 99.11 and thence e. 200.4x thence s. w. to 130th-st. x thence w. 250.10 | —
6th-av., n. w. corner 129th-st., thence s. 98.2x thence n. e. 162.10x thence w. 118.4, large gore | —
8th-av., s. w. corner 140th-st., thence straight s. w. to 139th-st.x thence e. 357.7x thence n. 196.10, gore | —
8th av., n. w. corner 138th-st., thence n. 199.10 to 139th st.x thence w. 454.7x thence s. easterly 122.9 to centre line x thence again s. e. 135.10 to 138th-st., thence e. 271.10 | —
5th-av., n. w. corner 137th-st., thence n. 199.10 ft. to 138th-st., thence w. 271.10 ft., thence s. e. to 137th-st. at point, 147.11 w. of 5th-av., thence w. 147.11 to 140th-st., n. s., 91.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., thence n. e. 246.8 ft., thence n. w. 50.7 ft. to 141st-st. at point, 251.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., thence e. 20.9 ft., thence s. 99.11 ft. to centre line block, and thence e. 168.9 ft., thence s. w. 81.8 ft., thence s. e. 41 ft. to point on 140th-st., 412.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., thence w. 320.10 ft. to point of beginning | 118,000
7th-av., n. w. corner 41st-st., 19.9x80; 7th-av., w. s., 19.9 n. of 41st-st., 19x80, q. c | 5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Frankfort-st., No. 54, store, 5 5-12 years; per year | $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LET OR LEASE—THE large first-class buildings, just completed, Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., with a frontage of 110 feet; only three minutes' walk from City Hall or new Post-office, and in the vicinity of several large printing establishments; buildings well adapted for stores or manufacturing purposes requiring an abundance of light, especially so for printers; desirous of a good cutting light; steam engines and boilers may be placed in the rear, or power may be obtained from adjoining premises; a person in attendence

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Douglass Tells How Much Money He Collects.

Where the Money Comes From—Income, Spirits, and Tobacco—Consolidation of Districts —Recommendations of the Commissioner.

The following is an abstract of the annual report of Hon. J. W. Douglass, the Commissioner of internal revenue, on the operations of the Internal Revenue system for the year 1872:

The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the duty upon the capital, circulation, and deposits of national banks, were, for the fiscal years ended June 30:

1870	$188,235,867 97
1871	144,011,176 24
1872	131,770,946 73

These amounts include sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The decrease in the aggregate receipts for the last two years is due to legislation approved July 14, 1870, which reduced the revenue to the estimated amount of $85,000,000 per annum, but which did not go into full operation before the close of the fiscal year 1871.

The amount of drawbacks and sums refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected for the last three years, were as follows:

	Drawback.	Sums refunded.
1870	$5,838 55	$196,809 81
1871	22 887 97	617,681 07
1872	13,704 67	187,849 19

The total amount of drawback allowed by this office prior to June 30, 1872, was $6,526,514 67, and of sums refunded, $4,719,805 56. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, drawbacks were allowed only on general merchandise under section 171, act of June 30, 1864, limited by act of March 31, 1868.

The total amount of taxes returned from several specific and all general sources, from Sept. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1873, was as follows: 1. Articles and occupations now taxable, including penalties, $787,099,565. 2. Articles and occupations now exempt from tax, $1,001,334,264. Aggregate receipts, $1,758,343,829.

INCOME.

Of the $341,706,036 returned on income prior to June 30, 1872, exclusive of the special income tax of 1864, the sum of $260,700,986 was paid by individuals; $29,048,443 were withheld from dividends and additions to surplus by savings banks; $5,699,399 from the dividends of insurance companies; $20,655,808 from dividends of railroad companies; $9,892,202 from the interest on bonds of railroad companies, and $13,772,062 from salaries of United States officers and employes.

No returns for 1872 have been received from the following districts, viz.: 1st and 2d Arkansas, 6th Illinois, 7th Indiana, 1st Mississippi, 2d Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, 19th and 28th New-York, 7th North Carolina, 1st Ohio, 19th Pennsylvania, 3d Tennessee, and Wyoming.

SPIRITS.

The following is a comparative statement showing the receipts from the several sources under "spirits" during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1871 and 1872, with the increase and decrease from each source:

Sources.	1871.	1872.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, or grapes	$1,236,005 67	$544,843 83
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, or grapes	29,921,378 43	32,572 940 16
Distilleries, per diem tax on	1,901,602 98	2,010,986 53
Distillers' special and barrel tax	5,683,077 31	6,469,786 01
Wine made in imitation of champagne		20 00
Rectifiers	950,500 18	950,704 91
Dealers, retail liquor	3,951,484 73	4,028,004 93
Dealers, wholesale liquor	5,161,761 97	5,065,753 63
Manufacturers of stills	1,927 49	1,391 66
Stills or worms manufactured	3,240 00	4,260 00
Stamps, distillery warehouse	249,600 00	290,264 00
Stamps, rectifiers'	374,723 00	367,424 00
Stamps, wholesale liquor dealers	124,005 00	139,602 75
Excess of gaugers' fees	13,093 26	4,116 96
Total	$46,231,846 10	$49,475,816 36

Aggregate increase, $3,193,088, or 6.9 per cent.

The number of distilleries (other than fruit) registered during the last fiscal year was 511
The number of fruit distilleries registered was ... 3,138
Total 3,649

Of the former, 456 were operated during the year, and of the others, 3,676.

The returns for the last fiscal year show a total production, in taxable gallons, from materials other than fruit, of 68,275,745
From fruit 757,788
Total yearly production 69,033,533

	Taxable Gallons.
The quantity of spirits in bond July 1, 1871, was	6,742,118
The quantity entered in bond during the year ended June 30, 1872, was	68,275,745
The quantity withdrawn from bond during the same period was	64,914,471
The quantity remaining in bond June 30, 1872, was	10,103,392
The quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1872, as per present report, less than the quantity stated in the report for 1871, as shown by corrected reports of collectors received subsequent to the publication of the report for 1871, was	2,242

The total quantity of spirits in the United States not in internal revenue warehouses on the 1st of May, 1872, was 39 672,197 proof gallons. The Commissioner recommends that section 54 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended so as to authorize you, in a more explicit manner than at present provided, to require export bonds of persons applying to export distilled spirits for the benefit of drawback. It is desirable that the language on this point should be perfectly clear and unquestionable, inasmuch as the exportation of spirits on which the tax has not been paid will be effected thereby, as well as that provided for in section 54.

It is apparent that the retention of spirits in the warehouse after the distiller has ceased operations, extends the time for payment of the tax due, and is, therefore, for his benefit only. In view of this, it is recommended that when a distiller has ceased operations, the pay of one storekeeper for subsequent services at his distillery warehouse, in consequence of spirits remaining therein, shall be reimbursed to the United States by the distiller.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

By the act of June 6, 1872, the act of July 13, 1866, so far as it relates to fermented liquors, was re enacted with some amendments, made at the solicitation of the principal brewers of the United States, designed to afford brewers better facilities than heretofore for the conduct of their business under Internal Revenue laws. These concessions do not appear to have been of a character to endanger the public interests.

The tax received on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel during the first quarter of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was $3,217,291 93, while the receipts from the same source during the first three months of the present fiscal year amount to $2,684,241, an increase of $466 949 07.

The average increase of about a million dollars annually during the last three fiscal years, as contrasted with the stationary character of the receipts during the four years next preceding, is considered gratifying, but the increase during the first three months of the present fiscal year, as above stated, far exceeds that of any corresponding period in any other year since the organization of this office.

The tax received on fermented liquors, at $1 per barrel, was, for the years—

1867	$5,819,345 49
1868	5,685,653 70
1869	5,866,400 93
1870	6,081,520 54
1871	7,159 740 20
1872	8,009,969 72

The Commissioner recommends that sections 18 and 22 be so amended as to provide for packages known as "thirds." The act of March 2, 1867, authorized their use to accommodate brewers west of the Rocky Mountains, who are compelled to send their products from their breweries to the consumer or retailer on the backs of mules; this sized package being specially adapted to such a mode of conveyance. "Thirds" appear to have been omitted in the act of June 6, 1872, through inadvertence, and they should be restored.

The amendments made to the act of June 6, 1872, to section 59 of the act of July 20, as amended April 10, 1869, relating to the special taxes for selling spirituous and malt liquors and wines, were, it is claimed, intended simply to provide that, in addition to the former classes of liquor-dealers, there should be two classes at a lower special tax, authorized to sell malt liquors only, leaving to the former classes of liquor-dealers the privilege of selling malt liquors which they previously possessed; also leaving unchanged the exemption from special tax as wholesale dealers extended to brewers who sold fermented liquors of their own production at the brewery, in the original packages. Nevertheless, that intention is not so clearly expressed by the language of the section, as amended, as is desirable in so important a provision of law.

To prevent the injustice which might be done by acting upon a more technical construction of the language used as to the several classes of liquor-dealers and malt-liquor dealers, the Commissioner issued on the 30th of September last instructions to Assessors and Collectors to make assessments and collections in accordance with the above expressed view of the intentions of Congress, until he could bring the question to the attention of that body; and he also suspended the collection of all assessments which had been made contrary to that construction.

In view of this, it is recommended that the language of the section be made more explicit. Also, that retail dealers in malt liquors be limited in their sales to quantities less than five gallons, and that those selling in quantities of five gallons and upward be required to pay the wholesale dealer's tax.

TOBACCO.

The total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were $38,736,170 82, and showing an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco in all its forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year, of $186,320 24.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco represented by the collection of taxes from this source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, is as follows:

	Pounds.
Of chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., class 1, cents	58,202,649
Of smoking tobacco, scraps, shorts &c., class 2, cents	32,854,290
Exported to foreign countries	9,565,961
Excess in withdrawals June 30, 1872, over June 30, 1871	2,468,555
Total product for the year	107,290,955

The number of cigars, cheroots, &c., on which taxes were collected during the last fiscal year was 1,527 705,975.

From the above statement it will be seen that the entire product of manufactured tobacco reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, exceeds the total product of the preceding fiscal year by 1,431,893 pounds, while the aggregate quantity which reached taxation for the last fiscal year was only 73,815 pounds in excess of the quantity which reached taxation the preceding year.

UNIFORM RATE OF TAX.

So far as the Commissioner is able to judge, the law providing for a uniform rate of tax on all manufactured tobacco, whether chewing or smoking, is operating very satisfactorily. There is now no reason why revenue officers should examine into the modes of manufacturing tobacco employed by any one, or for opening or examining any package to ascertain the character of its contents. If the package is a legal one, and has upon it a proper revenue stamp denoting the payment of the tax, with such additional marks, brands, and labels as the law prescribes, no officer is authorized to examine it further. Owing to the disturbing causes already referred to, which have affected the trade for some months past, it is now too early to predict with entire certainty what will be the actual result of the present uniform tax on the amount of revenue to be collected. He has, however, reason to believe that, with the additional safeguards provided by the new law against the sale of manufactured tobacco in fraud of the revenue, and with the taxes imposed upon the sale at retail of raw or leaf tobacco for consumption without its being subjected to any process of manufacture, the collections from tobacco under the uniform rate of 32 cents a pound, which is a reduction of more than six cents a pound from the average rate for the last two fiscal years, will reach nearly if not quite the sums realized for either of the same years.

By the act of June 6, 1872, the system of export bonded warehouses authorized by the act of July 20, 1868, was abolished, and the several warehouses established under said act were to be discontinued after the expiration of six months from the passage of the first-named act. As the average quantity of tobacco withdrawn for export and consumption for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872, respectively, exceeded sixty millions of pounds, it was thought at the time of the passage of the law that six months would be ample time for the holders of tobacco then in bond, which was considerably less than eight millions of pounds, but increased after the passage of the act to the quantity given above as the balance on the last day of June, 1872, either to withdraw the same for export, or for sale and consumption, upon the payment of the tax. The reports received from month to month from the collectors in charge of bonded warehouses show that this quantity has been constantly diminishing, so that no great hardship will be imposed upon the owners of this tobacco by requiring them to affix stamps and withdraw the comparatively small quantity remaining in the warehouses at the expiration of the six months which the law allows for closing them out.

The act of June 6, 1872, provides two modes for the exportation of manufactured tobacco on foreign countries. First, directly from the manufactory without the payment of any tax; and secondly, from the store or warehouse of the jobber, dealer, or commission merchant, after the tax has been paid, with an allowance of drawback on the presentation of proper evidence that the tobacco has been exported and landed in a foreign country or lost at sea. The few months that have intervened since the adoption of the new system have by no means afforded sufficient opportunity to test its practicability. Any radical change in the law and regulations touching a business so varied and extensive as is the tobacco trade, requires time for persons engaged in it to accustom themselves to the alteration. For this reason such changes should be as infrequent as possible, and only made upon urgent necessity. That such a necessity existed for abolishing the old system of bonded warehouses at ports of entry, which allowed tobacco to be stored therein for home consumption as well as for export, and to be withdrawn therefrom at any time upon the payment of the tax, by few persons except those who enjoyed the privileges of such warehouses have expressed a doubt.

NEW DIES FOR CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Since the passage of the act of June 6, 1872, which authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe such instruments for canceling stamps for tobacco, &c., as he and the Secretary of the Treasury may approve, a steel die for the cancellation of registered tobacco stamps has been prepared and furnished to every manufacturer of plug and fine-cut chewing tobacco in the country, at the expense of the Government. This die is so constructed as to drive several portions of every stamp into the wooden package and lodge them there, so that if the stamp should be taken from the package it would be quite impossible to supply the portions thus driven into the wood to be re-used on any other package; and without the presence of the portions required to be drives into the wood, the fraud would immediately be apparent. The use of this die is made imperative by regulations, and its operation is generally very satisfactory.

The whole number of cases compromised, as provided under section 102, act of July 20, 1868, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was 479.

Amount of tax accepted	$104,612 86
Assessed penalty fixed by law	2,947 99
Specific penalty in lieu of fines, penalties, and forfeitures	129,158 62
Total amount received by compromises	$236,719 47
Suits commenced	6,341
Suits decided in favor of the United States	2,977
Suits decided against the United States	753
Suits settled or dismissed	2,408
Suits pending July 1, 1872	6,345
Amount of judgments recovered by United States in suits in criminal actions	$333,930 53
Amount of judgments recovered by United States in suits in civil actions *in personam*	1,337,351 53
Amount collected on judgments and paid into Court in suits in criminal actions	109,939 10
Amount collected on judgments and paid into Court in suits in civil actions *in personam*	443,431 09
Amount collected on judgments and paid into Court in actions *in rem*, or proceeds of forfeiture	185,422 08

ABSTRACT OF SEIZURES.

Seizures of property for violation of Internal Revenue law during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, were as follows:

187,619 gallons of distilled spirits, valued at	$211,544 71
9,633 bols. of fermented liquors, valued at	47,847 00
102 pounds of snuff, valued at	65 55
254,836 pounds of tobacco, valued at	72,313 76
1,181,096 cigars, valued at	18,217 87
Miscellaneous property, valued at	296,417 08
Total value of seizures	$646,263 27

The following table exhibits a comparison of the receipts from all sources taxable during the last two fiscal years:

	Receipts, fiscal year 1871.	Receipts, fiscal year 1872.
Banks and Bankers.		
Bank deposits	$2,702,196 84	$3,648,272 19
Bank capital	919,262 77	976,092 13
Bank circulation	22,781 92	8,864 82
Total	$3,644,241 53	$4,628,229 14
Income.		
Income from individuals, including salaries	$15,222,211 94	$8,711,250 82
Bank dividends and undistributed profits	1,542,667 75	2,162,564 31
Railroad companies' dividends and undistributed profits	1,121,439 50	1,851,296 30
Railroad companies' interest on bonds	974,245 35	1,291,028 63
Insurance companies' dividends and undistributed profits	243,206 21	270,531 14
All other collections from income	58,780 91	150,192 63
Total	$19,162,650 75	$14,436,861 73
Gas	2,573,122 92	2,831,718 56
Adhesive stamps	15,845,732 46	16,177,220 60

The increase on banks and bankers is $983,988; on gas, $258,596; and on adhesive stamps, $331,488. The decrease in the receipts of income from individuals was $6,510,961; $1,788,172 were, however, offset by the increase in the returns from corporations, so that the balance shows a total decrease of only $4,725,789. The large apparent falling off in the receipts of income from individuals is chiefly owing to a difference in the rate of tax. In 1871 the $14,484,985 in excess of salary tax returned in 1871, $10,680,967, or nearly 75 per cent., were collected at 5 per cent. under act of March 2, 1867, while the balance for that year and the whole amount for 1872 were returned under act of July 14, 1870, at 2½ per cent. Estimating 2½ per cent. on the taxable income of the two years, there is a difference of only $277,781 in favor of 1871. The collections on the annual and monthly lists of 1871 amounted to $7,625,409. The receipts to date on the lists of 1872 are slightly in excess of eight millions of dollars.

The increase on spirits for the above period is $1,270,273; on tobacco, $461,285; on fermented liquors, $468,331; on penalties, $27,789. Total increase, $2,266,649. The falling off in receipts from banks and bankers is due to provisions in the act of June 6, 1872, one of which raises the exemption of all sums deposited in savings banks, &c., in the name of one person from $500 to $2,000, and the other exempts certain borrowed capital.

The decrease in the receipts from income is owing to the expiration of the tax by limitation with the assessment on incomes for the calendar year 1871. The receipts from stamps for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were doubtless diminished in anticipation of the repeal, Oct. 1, ult., of all general stamps except those on bank checks, drafts, or orders. The receipts from sources formerly taxed, but now exempt, being collections on old lists, are of course constantly decreasing.

The receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the estimate (limited to $6,770,946 75.

Important changes having been made in the law by act of June 6, 1872, touching spirits and tobacco, it is impossible to state with certainty at this early day how much the receipts for the current fiscal year will be affected by the modified provisions of the law. From the best information now obtainable, it is estimated that they will not fall short, under the present law, of $130,000,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF DISTRICTS.

The act of June 6, 1872, required the reduction of the internal revenue districts in the United States to not exceeding sixty in number, by uniting two or more districts into one; and also the reduction of the minor officers in the service to as small a number as would be consistent with their limited duties. Immediately upon the passage of this act general inquiry for information was made with a view to a prompt compliance with the law. This inquiry early developed the opinion of the leading officers in the service, whose positions rendered them impartial in the matter, that to consolidate at once would largely interfere, to the loss of the Government, with the collection of taxes from assessments under repealed laws then in the hands of collectors. These collections could only be made with dispatch and certainty by those acquainted with the special localities and circumstances of tax-payers. To avoid a much greater loss by this untimely disturbance than could possibly be compensated by the consequent reduced expenditure, temporary delay was universally advised and fully determined upon. The interim was used in pushing to a rapid close the collection of these balances. The result has justified the propriety of the delay. It was estimated that, by the act of June, 1872, the whole amount of internal revenue, exclusive of the balances under repealed laws, would be about $110,000,000 per annum; while the actual receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were at the rate of $135,400,000, showing several millions of dollars in excess of the estimated receipts, and this very considerably from taxes due under the repealed laws. To have violently taken the hats containing these evidences of taxation out of the hands of almost every two of three collectors and committed them to the care of the remaining one, would have introduced dangerous delay in the receipts, and would probably have caused large loss at last. The collections have been large, and reflect great credit upon the officers.

The act of June 6 reduced the duties of assessors and assistant assessors so as to leave but three things, which could not be done with equal propriety by the collectors and their deputies, two classes of officers remaining, both numerous and expensive, for a work that one class could and will do. The three things necessarily are the assessment of the deficiency taxes of distillers, an exceptional tax, only occasionally due, and the data for assessing, which is always at hand from daily reports in this office. The majority of such assessments being reviewed and readjusted under the present system, all of them could be readily transferred from this office to the collectors in the first instance. This would insure uniformity of adjustment, a thing almost impossible where two or three hundred unassociated minds are reading and interpreting law and regulations. Second, the special or license taxes, which are collected as a general rule but once (May) each year. The special tax certificates can be issued in books, as are the spirit and tobacco stamps, and charged to the collectors at their face value, crediting them (collectors) only with cash or stamps actually returned to the office. This system works admirably in the matter of spirits and tobacco, and can be very easily adapted to this other source of revenue. The third, and only remaining duty with which the collectors might not be entirely intrusted, is the tax on banks and bankers. This tax is payable but twice during the year, and is the sole remaining tax on corporations. The tax upon corporations was at one period all collected directly by this office, at a time when it extended to railroad, insurance, canal and turnpike companies, in addition to banks and bankers. The history of this class of taxation shows that when so collected belief was easily collected, and the whole work done by less than fifteen clerks at an average salary not exceeding $1,400 per annum each. If fifteen men could collect this tax when it reached $13,000,000 per annum and embraced five species under the class, all of them requiring monthly returns, it is not seen why a comparatively smaller force could not now manage one-fifth of the class, and only yielding, as estimated for the current fiscal year, $800,000 in all. It further appeared that the exceptional labor could be done in this office without increasing its force materially, and thus enable the discharge of a numerous body of assessing officers. Inasmuch as the plan of reduction under the act of June 6, only provided absolutely for the reduction of some two-thirds of the principal officers, (460 in all,) and left the reduction of the assistants (over 1,300) discretionary, it seemed to be the better plan to ask Congress to make the larger reduction absolute. It is not an easy matter to put out of commission a thousand or more officers. Experience has demonstrated that nothing short of unequivocal, inexorable law can surely do it. Discretion admits of doubt and suggests delay.

In view of the great confusion and loss of revenue anticipated by a general disturbance of the collecting offices; the simplicity and security of a system which shall have but one class of officers and those all under bond; the fact that prohibition of this class is necessary, which cannot be done either by the collectors or this office; and that a saving of from one to two millions per annum of expense in salaries, &c., greater than would be effected under the act of June last, can safely be anticipated. Mr. Douglass has prepared the outlines of a law which will give effect to the above idea. This will be presented to the proper committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate immediately.

Will of the Late Hon. John A. Griswold.

The will of the late Hon. John A. Griswold was admitted to probate in Troy on Friday morning. It provides:

1. To Mrs. Griswold the household furniture, including silver, books, paintings, horses, carriages, &c., all his United States bonds, State bonds, mortgages, bank stock, railroad stock and bonds, gas stock, &c., of every kind.

2. Mrs. Griswold is made an executrix and the two sons, Chester and John W., are appointed executors.

3. All the remainder of the estate is made a "trust estate," and is bequeathed to the executrix and the executors for 15 years, to manage and distribute the income among the wife and children in the proportion of one-fourth to the wife and the remainder equally among the children. At the expiration of the fifteen years the estate to be distributed in the above proportion.

4. Authorizes the continuance of the business of the deceased by his executrix and executors, "as freely as I might do if living," provided "it is not done by one in opposition to the other."

5. The sons Chester and John W. are given freedom, notwithstanding they are executors, to purchase any of the estate or to bargain for their shares or shares of profit, provided the executrix concurs.

6. The executrix and executors are appointed trustees during the minority of the minor children.

7. The above provisions for the wife are in lieu of dower.

8. Gives permission to distribute the property before the expiration of the term of the "trust estate" if desired, or to advance moneys if desired, but the executrix and executors are "not required so to do."

The will is dated Oct. 16, 1872, and is witnessed by John B. Gale and Fred W. Gale. No estimate is made of the value of the estate, which is said to be worth from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

An Original Letter.

The following letter was written during the campaign by a colored man to the President of a colored political club in this City. It is genuine, and we print it verbatim, for corrections either of punctuation, grammar, or spelling would be of no benefit to it:

NEW-YORK Nov 1st, 1872

Mr Whitehead

Allow me to send you this composition I hope you may like it—

It is ardently Enlisted in the contest now waging for Civil Service Reform, and for a one Presidential Term as essential to that Reform. I accepte the constitutional Platform as clears and forcisable Exposition of the political rights and wrongs of the people the needs and hopes of to day are looke hopefully to the Universal Amnesty as Essential to the restoration of a genuine fraternity between North and South, and of mutual confidence and good will between white and black.

It is belive the people are preparing to break the rusty Shackles of mere bygones and Politicalism and it is hoped for the results of November Which will cheer and Strenghen the good will of the people. It will issue no campaign Edition but may poffer to all whoo belives in the further diffusion of the Light cause that Versous Surrender of the Democratic of their Hostilityes to Equal rights regardless of colar has divested our current politics of half their intensity However partyes may rise and fall it it clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably Distinguished the republicans are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country The rights of every man Should be to the interest of himself and his country the equality of all citizens Should be qualnfide throughout the country the inability of a State to enslaven any of it people is entirely exempted the Duty of the Union is to guarantee to every man the full enjoyments of his freedom and Liberitys until he forfeits it by crime Such are the broad and firm foundations of our National conditions paised by the based Which will Seek to dispice them Hardly not four years old the Republican party has completed the Emancipation of the 15th amendment to the Satisfaction of our race and which may fairly invoke the Sternest judemtent of man and the benighted smile of God Henceforth the intuitions of the Republici is one of the Peaceable combinations to protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to Extend the Blessings of Civilizations to Stimulate Ingenuity to the production of new laws to Enconomising labor and enlarging the production of Eanquality

Such would be the enspiring ingenuity to which this Country would Come to if as Colcord would Stand on our integrity and defiance with this Damable inconsistancy of prededinces which is keeping us from the Contribute Happyess of our race

THE PENSION BUREAU.

How the Country Provides for Its Disabled Defenders.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions—Deaths During the Year—Frauds on the Bureau—Future of the Rolls.

There were upon the rolls, at the close of the present fiscal year, 232,229 pensioners of all classes, which is a net increase of 34,734 over the year 1871. This increase is largely due to the great number of survivors of the war of 1812, whose cases have been rapidly disposed of in view of the great age, and in many cases the poverty of the applicants. The whole roll is numbered by classes as follows:

Army invalids	98,405
Army widows and dependent relatives	112,518
Survivors war 1812	17,100
Widows of soldiers of same	3,027
Navy invalids	1,449
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,730

In addition to these there have been increased by authority of several acts of Congress, 5,480 pensioners. An analysis of the roll develops the fact that the average pension of an army invalid is $90 26 per annum, while an army widow and dependent pension will average $128. In general terms it appears that the army invalid roll costs about one-third, while the widows' and dependent roll costs two-thirds of the total annual cost of pensions.

LOSSES TO ROLL.

The total losses to the roll have been 9,104, divided among the different classes as follows:

From the invalid roll by reason of death, removal from disability, &c., 2,381. From the widows' and dependent roll, by death, remarriage, and expiration of minors' pension, 6,097; from roll of 1812, by death, 726.

SPECIAL INCREASE CASES.

By the act of June 8, 1872, Congress increased the rates of special cases under the act of June 6, 1866, from $15, $20, and $25, to $18, $24, and $31 25, respectively. The work in this branch was so vigorously pushed that 13,500 cases have been acted upon, it being estimated that there are but about 16,000 of this class.

PENSIONERS OF 1812.

There have been received, since the passage of the act of Feb. 14, 1871, in all, 37,263 applications, of which 27,833 were survivors, and 9,430 were widows. Of these cases, 29,754 have been disposed of, of which 23,460 were admitted, and 6,294 were rejected. The rejections, we observe by the report, were mainly upon the ground of insufficient service as to duration, and of marriage subsequent to the Treaty of Peace as to widows. Though original cases are still being received, it is stated by the Commissioner that he anticipates that this class of cases will be so far disposed of the present fiscal year as to practically close that division of the office.

EXPENDITURES.

The total expenditure for pensions for the past fiscal year was $30,169,541 40, of which sum the army invalids received $10,145,145 49; the navy invalids, $149,442 85; the widows and dependents of the late war, $17,266,156 02; widows of navy, $295,186 57; the survivors of the war of 1812, $1,977,415 84, and the widows of the soldiers of said war, $336,995 63.

The report exhibits, with minute detail, at what agencies, and for what specific purpose the whole amount was expended.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND COMMUTATION THEREFOR.

It is shown that under the acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, there have been issued 8,584 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs, and 1,248 bills have been approved and paid for limbs in kind.

BOUNTY LAND.

During the year but 443 land warrants of all denominations have been issued. The frauds which have been brought to light render necessary a very careful examination of claims in this division. There are 84,092 suspended claims in the Land Warrant office. The Commissioner earnestly recommends that the third section of the act of May 14, 1856, be so amended as to preclude acceptance of parol testimony, which is entirely unsupported by record evidence, in cases of bounty land.

THE FUTURE OF THE PENSION-ROLLS.

Some important facts and figures are given as to the future of the pension-rolls. It appears that in the war of the rebellion 2,688,523 soldiers served. Of these, only about 176,000, or but little over six per cent., have yet made claim for pension. The maximum for invalid claims was reached in 1866, immediately upon the close of the war. Thereafter, there was a gradual decrease in the receipt of claims, till the year 1869, when the percentage again increased, and at present exhibits no marked diminution; and, as the fountain of supply is so large, it is but reasonable to suppose that the receipt of claims made years hence will not vary materially for several years to come.

The maximum of widows', minors', and dependent relatives' claims was reached in 1865, and the ratio of decrease, since that period, has been exceedingly regular.

After presenting at some length all the causes operating to increase and decrease of the pension-rolls, the Commissioner says: "It is not probable that any causes will operate to materially reduce the roll, or the expenditures, during the next four years, while more liberal legislation may increase both; and it is safe to predict that the amount required for pensions, for several years to come, will approximate, if not exceed, $30,000,000 annually. We have reached the apex of the mountain, but it presents a plain of considerable extent, where there will probably be little fluctuation for several years. The annual increased liberal legislation has fully kept pace with the natural yearly losses, and whether the act of Feb. 14, 1871, which, during the first year, exceeded the losses, and the act of June 8, 1872, which added an amount of $750,000 per annum to the rolls, without increasing the number of pensioners. All estimates, therefore, of a decrease of the pension-rolls will be merely speculation, so long as Congress continues materially to change the basis of pension."

FRAUDS AND SPECIAL INVESTIGATION.

So long as pensions are to be granted on evidence other than (except record evidence) is purely *ex parte*, so long frauds will continue to exist. In the report of last year your attention was invited to the propriety of publishing lists of the pensioners in each Congressional District. The following language was used:

"As suggestions leading to the detection of fraudulent pensions most generally reach this office from the vicinity of the pensioners, and are rarely well known, it would appear that if the Commissioner was authorized to publish a list of the pensioners in the several Congressional Districts, or as the different Congressmen may elect, he would be confronted by his neighbors and the public as to his right to a pension. If it was without merit, the fact would soon be developed. Such a policy would tend to protect and honor the deserving, and securedly lead to the exposure of those whose claims to the charity of the Government were ill-founded or fraudulent."

The House of Representatives, in the new codified bill, have adopted that suggestion by providing a section authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to publish the roll of pensioners in such manner and in such places as shall appear most advantageous. Should this provision become a law, it is believed that at least a partial remedy will be found for some existing evils. It is useless to speculate as to the extent of the frauds, but I am of the opinion that their magnitude has been greatly exaggerated.

So far as the possibility of fraud exists in the invalid branch, a remedial measure might be found for future use in the more accurate and extended record of the soldier while in the service. The Prussian record system follows the soldier through camp, field, and hospital with a particularity and thoroughness which leave little or nothing to be provided for by parol evidence. In our system the record of the soldier is too meagre at best, and during the late war the hospital records were illy kept, very frequently, as the Surgeon of the Office daily shown, indefinite as to be utterly worthless in determining the origin and character of the alleged pensionable disability; hence the law authorizes a resort to parol evidence, which is adduced to sustain the claim, possibly years after the events in which disability was incurred have passed away.

Here the door opens to fraud. We are compelled to rely upon evidence taken *ex-parte*, in which the Government has not even the right of cross-examination, and upon which a decision could not be had in any Court of justice. Fraudulent practices exist to a less extent in the invalid branch than in any other. The evidence to sustain a widow's or dependent's case is purely *ex-parte*. As a result of this, a very considerable percentage of those cases are wrongfully established. Would it not be well for Congress to consider whether the special agents of this office might not be clothed with authority to summon witnesses, in claims for pension or bounty land, during the pendency or after the admission of said claims, and to exercise such powers as are vested in commissioners of the United States in any proceedings for investigation of said claims which may be ordered by the Commissioner of Pensions?

It might be well also, in this connection, to respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress whether some better system might not be devised radically or substantially changing the whole method of determining the right to pension, more especially as affecting the dependent class.

The pension item has become one of the largest in the financial budget. It may be stated, in round numbers, as $30,000,000 per annum, a sum so large that its expenditure should rest upon a system containing more of the elements of protection to the Government than can be found in the laws now controlling the action of the Pension Bureau.

As a general proposition, alleged fraud must be sought for behind the papers presented establishing a case, and on the ground where they were prepared. To meet this condition of things it has been suggested that resident United States commissioners be clothed with power to examine and determine such cases as may be deemed necessary.

It is believed, however, that persons so determining the right of pension should not be subject to local influences. The extent of such influences upon pension cases has been found by experience to be of a most serious character. It has been held that a special court might be established by congressional authority, which could hold terms in the various congressional districts, and so as to afford the Government an opportunity of cross-examination in all cases manifestly requiring it. The expense of such a court would be more than borne by a sum much less than is now expended by compulsion of law in attorney's fees. By this system the employment of an attorney could in almost all cases be wholly dispensed with.

CODIFICATION OF PENSION LAWS.

In my last annual report attention was invited to the necessity of a codification of the various pension laws, together with important amendments and changes in phraseology. In pursuance of this recommendation a bill was prepared at the instance of the Pension Committee of the House of Representatives, which, after a careful examination and revision by the committee, met their unanimous approval, and was passed without opposition by the House. This was during the last days of the session, and prevented its consideration by the Senate. Realizing more sensibly than ever the very important advantages to be gained by this codification, with the proposed changes, I am constrained to ask that you earnestly request the early attention of the Senate to the consideration of this bill.

The abstract of the decisions of the Secretary of the Interior, together with the rulings of the Commissioner touching pensions and bounty-land, have been completed, printed, and placed in the hands of the clerical force. The uniformity of action sought to be obtained by this manual of rules has been secured. Every new decision is at once added to this arrangement, placed upon the record, its syllabus prepared, numbered, printed, and placed in the possession of the entire working force.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general work of adjudicating the pension claims now on file has become more difficult, requiring greater caution, from the fact that those remaining or now received are not, for the most part, support ed by such record evidence as enables a prompt disposition. Their consideration is necessarily protracted, and the applicants and their friends must be patient and forbearing.

The general policy of the Bureau in the administration of the Pension laws has been to adopt that liberal construction which is the manifest letter and spirit of the acts authorizing the same, while forbearing to impose upon the beneficiaries of the Government any unreasonable or unwarrantable requisitions, yet, on the other hand, relaxing nothing of what the law absolutely demands, and exacting a rigid compliance with such rules and regulations as are deemed essential to guard against the admission of fraudulent or improper claims. The pension policy of the Government is gradually but surely growing into a more perfect system, more cautious in its operations, and more philosophic in its analysis and application of principles.

In estimating the amount of work accomplished during the year, due allowance must be given to the fact that the labor required in the adjudication of claims has been largely increased by new legislation, particularly in the direction of increase of pensions, repeated modifications of old acts, necessary changes in the ruling resulting therefrom, and the additional fact that many of the claims are old and difficult, as above mentioned. More exacting and rigorous demands have been made of clerks in sifting testimony, in the care and promptitude with which correspondence is conducted, and in the completeness with which briefs are prepared. Taking into consideration these facts, I feel justified in the belief that no former period was the work of this Bureau greater in amount, or more perfect in character.

PERU.

The People and Reform—The Work of Congress—New Military System—A Bright Picture.

Lima (Nov. 5) Correspondence of the Panama Star & Herald.

The earnestness of the people in putting their shoulders to the wheel of reform, and their desire to aid the Government in the changes which the peculiar condition of the country, emerging from such a terrible convulsion requires, are plainly evident from the universal interest displayed in the proceedings of Congress, a body in whose hands it may be said the destinies of the nation are now held. It is well for the hopes of the progressive party that the legislative Assembly is composed of men noted for their intelligence and probity; elected from the same rank with the President himself, and deeply impressed with the fandom and determination of the Chief Magistrate. It is again fortunate for the welfare of the Republic that this concord of opinion exists, and despite the malevolent mutterings of the always discontented minority, the President can securely reckon on a strong and triumphant support. Up to the present time the Congress has been busily engaged in removing the obstructions from the path that is to be traversed; pioneers in the form of committees have been unremitting in their endeavors to render the road accessible, and it would seem that these difficult operations have met with success. Nevertheless the time is rapidly approaching for the adjournment of the Legislature, the session being limited by law to 100 working days, but at the expiration of that period an extra term of fifty days will be ordered, and these concluded, Congress is authorized to call together an extraordinary organization, until all pending business be ultimately and finally disposed of. The work already accomplished is very considerable; the reports of the different committees are ready for delivery, and most important matters awaiting discussion will soon be laid before the two Houses. From all that appears the question relative to finance, embodied in the luminous message of Mr. Pardo, already transmitted to the *Star & Herald*, and for this the members are thoroughly preparing themselves. To resolve the problem of effecting the much desired equilibrium between receipts and expenditures will be the somewhat arduous task of the present Administration. But the difficulty has been greatly modified by the suggestion of the President and his counsellors. The manner by which the obstacles may be feliotously surmounted has been clearly pointed out by Pardo, and submitted to the representatives of the people. It now only remained to be proved whether some more experienced mind appears to improve upon that foundation. The confidence universally placed in the ability and the integrity of the Administ

OFFICIAL COUNTY CANVASS

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF County Canvassers of the County of New-York, in relation to votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The whole number	4,836,371
Anson J. Parker	77,814
Henry R. Selden	77,805
John E. Williams	77,803
Elias J. Beach	77,809
Edwin C. Litchfield	77,803
George G. Reynolds	77,800
Andrew Cunningham	77,873
Edward Regan	77,797
Joseph Koch	77,811
Anthony Bugro	77,802
Theodore G. Glaubenskiee	77,802
Thomas Ryan	77,803
James M. Boyd	77,803
Andrew E. Suffern	77,799
John M. Helck	77,803
Josiah W. Fairfield	77,803
Edwin N. Hubbell	77,802
Charles Courter	77,800
James Gibson	77,796
Winslow C. Watson, Jr.	77,804
Edwin A. Merritt	77,803
John Kellogg	77,803
Jeremiah P. Sill	77,802
Zenas C. Priest	77,803
Theodore S. Fenton	77,800
Christopher A. Walrath	77,802
Lewis H. Redfield	77,803
Thaddeus W. Collins	77,803
Stephen B. Ayres	77,803
Edgar K. Apgar	77,803
Ashbel N. Cole	77,803
Edwin R. Reynolds	77,802
Franklin Spalding	77,803
Abraham Aitman	77,803
Truman C. Coleman	77,803
Frederick Douglass	84,373
Emil Sauer	84,667
Stewart L. Woodford	84,667
John H. Kinne	84,674
Samson B. Chittenden	84,674
Horace B. Claflin	84,674
Asathia J. Petty	84,674
William Lambeer	84,674
William Lambeer	84,671
Frederick Kuhne	84,673
James W. Farr	84,674
John W. Hinton	84,674
Salem H. Wales	84,673
David D. Smith	84,675
Stoddard Hammond	84,675
Joan C. Newsirk	84,676
Elisha M. Brigham	84,676
Minard Harder	84,675
Thomas Coleman	84,675
Isaac Mott	84,675
Henry K. James	84,675
Stephen Sanford	84,676
Peleg Radcliff	84,674
Henry Speer	84,676
Samuel Campbell	84,675
John E. Lyon	84,676
Andrew D. White	84,676
Elisha M. Camp	84,675
Lodder M. Cook	84,676
James R. Johnson	84,675
Martin Butts	84,676
George Shotter	84,675
Moses C. Richardson	84,675
Pascal P. Pratt	84,674
Nelson I. Norton	84,672

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 22d day of November, A. D. 1872.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

Governor;
Lieutenant-Governor;
Canal Commissioner;
Inspector of State Prisons;
Representative in Congress from the State at large;
Representatives in Congress from the Fifth Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Congressional Districts;
Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned;
Proposed Amendment Relative to the Court of Appeals; and
Act to Create a State Debt to Pay the Canal and General Fund Deficiencies.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

The whole number	134,947
Francis Kernan	77,515
John A. Dix	56,290
Defective	5
Blank	301
Scattering	438

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The whole number	134,719
Chauncey M. Depew	78,824
John C. Robinson	55,409
Defective	1
Blank	190
Scattering	295

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

The whole number	134,864
John F. Rubbard, Jr.	79,365
Reuben W. Stroud	55,152
Defective	1
Blank	131
Scattering	215

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS.

The whole number	134,860
Enos C. Brooks	79,444
Isaac Graves	55,038
Defective	1
Blank	142
Scattering	235

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.

The whole number	134,869
Samuel S. Cox	80,072
Lyman Tremain	53,370
Defective	2
Blank	158
Scattering	267

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	25,787
William R. Roberts	20,221
Matthew Stewart	5,356
Defective	1
Blank	48
Scattering	109

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	22,012
James Brooks	16,515
Adolph G. Dunn	5,005
Defective	27
Blank	833

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	18,521
Thomas J. Creamer	10,042
Conrad Gelb	8,279
Defective	22
Blank	29
Scattering	179

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	28,240
John D. Lawson	13,253
Charles P. Shaw	14,350
Blank	16
Scattering	525

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	20,873
David E. Meillen	7,341
John Hardy	7,063
Michael Connolly	5,847
Defective	2
Blank	7
Scattering	103

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The whole number	20,230
Fernando Wood	10,526
William A. Darling	9,041
Blank	7
Scattering	56

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
In place of William H. Leonard, appointed in place of Albert Cardozo, resigned.

The whole number	134,722
Noah Davis	56,076
William H. Leonard	49,979
Henry H. Anderson	28,218
Defective	1
Blank	217
Scattering	231

PROPOSED AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The whole number	6,809
For	5,827
Against	977
Blank	5

ACT TO CREATE A STATE DEBT TO PAY THE CANAL AND GENERAL FUND DEFICIENCIES.

The whole number	4,464
For	2,647
Against	1,813
Blank	4

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 26th day of November, A. D. 1872.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR

Mayor;
District-Attorney;
City Judge;
Coroner; and
Justice of the Superior Court, in place of John H. McCunn, deceased.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

The whole number	135 203
William F. Havemeyer	53,031
Abraham R. Lawrence	47,153
James O'Brien	34,714
Defective	2
Blank	126
Scattering	177

FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The whole number	134,282
Benjamin K. Phelps	55,199
Charles Donohue	52,040
William C. Whitney	26,472
Defective	1
Blank	255
Scattering	315

OFFICIAL COUNTY CANVASS

FOR CITY JUDGE.

The whole number	132,529
Josiah Sutherland	79,025
Gunning S. Bedford	52,598
Defective	1
Blank	549
scattering	351

FOR CORONER.

The whole number	134,271
Adolph Keesler	78 961
Henry Woltman	54,757
Defective	2
Blank	318
Scattering	333

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN PLACE OF JOHN H. MCCUNN, DECEASED.

The whole number	134,098
Hooper C. Van Vorst	56,457
James C. Spencer	50,338
Clifford A. Hand	27,474
Defective	2
Blank	188
scattering	239

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,902
James Healey	3,118
Nicholas Muller	2,40
Samuel J. Ruggins	255
Blank	10
Scattering	18

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,804
Denis Burns	2,725
James Dunphy	2,245
Blank	19
Scattering	15

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,287
James Hayes	1,813
James J. Slevin	1,237
William R. Rooney	633
E. A. Willoughby	530
Defective	2
Bank	7
Scattering	15

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	8,316
Andrew Ryan	3,436
John Galvin	4,801
Blank	3
Scattering	68

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,390
Michael Norton	3,295
Austin E. Lathers	2,972
H. Louis Gerken	127
Blank	5
Scattering	61

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,703
Timothy J. Campbell	2,560
John C. Rapp	2,067
Charles Bier	35
Blank	1
Scattering	18

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,725
George W. Clarke	3,168
John F. Tully	2,033
Defective	4
Blank	8
Scattering	112

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	7,573
Solon B. Smith	3,602
Frederick Gugel, Jr.	3,009
Jacob Messer	861
Blank	21
Scattering	80

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	7,021
Stephen Fell	3,883
William H. Donegan	3,067
Blank	8
Scattering	63

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,745
Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.	7,985
Frederick Rollwagen, Jr.	1,834
L. C. Maehner	67
Jacob Aberle	22
Blank	4
Scattering	20

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,531
Alonzo B. Cornell	3,979
Frederick A. Seaver	1,816
Charles P. Sykes	542
John Kerns	160
Blank	3
Scattering	86

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	8,596
William W. Cook	5,016
Frederick W. Hahn	2,577
Albert J. Mundorff	182
Blank	6
Scattering	14

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,009
Charles Blackie	4,178
Christopher Fine	1,870
James Kelly	541
John F. Hagan	347
Defective	2
Blank	17
Scattering	57

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,446
Charles G. Cornell	1,877
Robert B. Boyd	1,226
James Daly	1,131
Theodore R. Tomlinson	119
Defective	8
Blank	17
Scattering	30

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	7,187
Joseph Blumenthal	3,160
Andrew J. Coffey	1,681
Charles J. Farley	1,417
Hiram A. Pooler	976
J. Frederick Hatch	229
John Madakin	33
scattering	102

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,629
Peter Woods	3,672
James Irving	2,897
Scattering	60

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Whole number	8,854
Andrew Blessing	3,135
William T. Gran	3,436
Erastus Charles Wilson	1,495
Alexander Ward	1,044
Defective	1
Scattering	45

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,400
Bernard Biglin	2,214
Peter Seery	1,602
William J. Shields	1,461
John P. Crosby	1,049
Scattering	54

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	3,690
James A. Deering	1,737
Thomas O'Callaghan	1,899
Henry M. Williams	472
James Monteith	59
Blank	4
Scattering	19

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	9,177
William S. Opdyke	4,916
John D. Coughlan	2,815
Denis De Coursey	2,084
John C. Eyre	251
Defective	6
Blank	7
Scattering	99

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	9,073
Charles Crary	3,089
William Haw, Jr.	3,145
John Hart	1,804
Orin Curtis Hoffman	853
Michael McCann	160
Blank	4
Scattering	13

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said County, at the general

OFFICIAL COUNTY CANVASS

election held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1872, do hereby certify, determine, and declare:

That

JAMES HEALEY,
DENIS BURNS,
JAMES HAYES,
JAMES RYAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL,
GEORGE W. CLARKE,
SOLON B. SMITH,
STEPHEN FELL,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR.,
ALONZO B. CORNELL,
WILLIAM W. COOK,
CHARLES BLACKIE,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL,
PETER WOODS,
ANDREW BLESSING,
BERNARD BIGLIN,
JAMES A. DEERING,
WILLIAM S. OPDYKE,
CHARLES CRARY,

by the greatest number of votes were duly elected Members of Assembly in and for the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, respectively, in said County.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR ALDERMEN.

The whole number	1,889,154
Peter Gilsey	74,951
Joseph A. Monheimer	56,709
Jenkins Van Schaick	54,351
samuel B. H. Vance	54,092
George Koch	53,837
Oliver P. C. Billings	53,132
John J. Morris	53,054
Oswald Ottendorfer	52,901
Stephen V. R. Cooper	52,581
Peter Kehr	51,781
John Falconer	51,346
Robert McCafferty	49 819
Richard Flanagan	49,112
John Reilly	49,038
Patrick Lysaght	48,933
Thomas Sheila	48,539
George W. Plunkitt	48,214
James McLaren	47,544
Frederick Zimmer	47,394
William C. Ashmann	47,178
Michael Cregan	46,791
Isaac Robinson	46,348
Jeremiah Kennedy	46,294
George P. Bradford	45,194
William Salmon	45,996
Gilbert J. Hunter	45,763
Edward Gilon	45,397
Nicholas Segel	44,971
Joseph C. Pinckney	44,497
Abraham Lent	44,042
Frederick Germain	44,041
David M. Koehler	34,676
George Burghard	31,922
Thomas Coman	19,974
James Fitzgerald	28,726
Peter Cuitin	28,486
John E. Walsh	28,057
William Joyce	27,997
Solomon Abrahach	23,494
samuel A. Lewis	22,984
Charles Gansmann	22,733
Charles A. Johnes	21,265
Henry Clausen, Jr.	11,465
Peter B. Olney	10,876
Townsend Cox	10,065
William Raude	2,401
Henry G. Lemke	1,833
Rufus B. Keeling	1,410
James B. Traynor	122
Henry K. Roome	69
Richard O'Brien	58
James D. Bryan	18
Defective	7
Blank	7
Scattering	1,063

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,844
Thomas Foley	2,067
Terrence Duffy	1,799
Daniel D. O'Connor	1,916
John Allan	254
Blank	21
Scattering	17

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,747
Jeremiah Murphy	2,510
John Quinlan	2,035
Charles Zoller	129
Blank	29
scattering	44

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,072
Charles M. Clancy	1,707
Frederick J. Byrnes	745
Patrick D. Byrnes	83
Thomas F. Geary	585
Hugh O'Donnell	204
Charles Lang	57
Blank	21
Scattering	36

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,197
John C. Keating	2,773
Charles Reilly	2,542
Richard Welsh	823
Patrick Griffin	101
Blank	76
Scattering	50

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,416
Henry Wiese	2,269
Theodore Allen	2,106
Philip Ketcher	1,547
Thomas Westman	463
Richard Diliger	82
Blank	23
Scattering	86

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,584
Michael Healy	2,103
David Crowley	1,671
Patrick Farley	679
Ernst Schaedler	146
Blank	35
Scattering	50

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,099
Thomas L. Thornell	3,149
James T. Griswold	1,892
Blank	20
Scattering	68

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	7,521
John Theiss	2,666
George A. Stout	2,195
Oscar A. Stanton	1,293
Joseph C. Langbein	971
J. W. Reppenhagen	203
Blank	13
Scattering	180

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,911
George E. Coddington	3,825
William P. Bensel	2,950
Defective	7
Blank	22
Scattering	107

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,094
Joseph P. Strack	2,988
John Zahn	2,235
Joachim Maidhoff	867
Blank	19
Scattering	67

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	8,540
William S. Kreps	4,635
John Bennett	1,977
Charles C. Pinckney	40
Blanks	14
Scattering	104

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,228
Patrick Keenan	1,752
Christian Nanert	1,706
William Donnelly	1,476
Blank	154
Scattering	138

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,989
William Wade	3,454
William B Carr	2,097
Solomon L. Wallstadter	274
John Ludlum	67
Blank	51
Scattering	72

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	4,291
John J. Kehoe	1,590
William Gleason	1,174
Arthur J. McQuade	1,075
Julius Seyfert	325
Blank	88
Scattering	39

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	5,794
Edward Brooks	2,204
William P. Simpson	1,172
Christopher Batse	1,042
Francis McDonald	943
J. M. Fisher	651
James McGinnis	276
Edward Corrigan	110
Blank	21
Scattering	175

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,719
George Kelly	2,270
Patrick Myhan	2,185
Edward Walsh	1,120
Patrick Cunningham	471
Nicholas Langham	427
Alexander McCabe	24
Scattering	312

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	8,865
Stephen N. Simonson	3,546
Charles Feuchtwanger	2,153
Martin Buckley	1,077
Lawrence Morrissey	575
scattering	122

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	6,293
Philip Cumiskey	2,282
Frederick R. Map	2,098
James Keating	1,307
Frank Ganer	177
Blank	14
Scattering	75

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	3,706
Henry A. Linden	2,092
John J. Malone	599
Bartholomew McDonald	758
Defective	2
Blank	14
Scattering	41

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	9,139
Isaac Sommers	2,496
Herman Rocke	2,247
Michael Whalen	1,964
Christian Schwartz	1,668
Stephen Geoghegan	765
Blank	11
Scattering	98

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The whole number	8,893
Benjamin Beyea	2,926
John Magnire	2,052
Michael J. Bannon	1,534
Otis T. Hall	1,453
Patrick McCauley	262
William J. Murphy	166
Denis Clifford	160
Blank	3
Scattering	109

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

DECLARATION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 26th days of November, 1872, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the general election held on the 5th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

That

PETER GILSEY,
JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
GEORGE KOCH,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JOHN J. MORRIS,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
STEPHEN V. R. COOPER,
PETER KEHR,
JOHN FALCONER,
ROBERT McCAFFERTY,
RICHARD FLANAGAN,
JOHN REILLY, and
PATRICK LYSAGHT,

by the greatest number of votes were duly elected Aldermen of the City of New-York.

That

THOMAS FOLEY,
JEREMIAH MURPHY,
CHARLES M. CLANCY,
JOHN C. KEATING,
HENRY WIESE,
MICHAEL HEALEY,
THOMAS L. THORNELL,
JOHN THEISS,
GEORGE E. CODDINGTON
JOSEPH P. STRACK,
WILLIAM S. KREPS,
PATRICK KEENAN,
WILLIAM WADE,
JOHN J. KEHOE,
EDWARD BROOKS,
GEORGE KELLY,
STEPHEN N. SIMONSON,
PHILIP CUMISKY,
HENRY A LINDEN,
ISAAC SOMMERS,
BENJAMIN BEYEA,

by the greatest number of votes were duly elected Assistant Aldermen of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, respectively, of the City and County of New-York.

We certify this declaration to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

D. D. CONOVER, Chairman.
CHAS. E. LOEW, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1857.
Office, No. 151 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000
CASH ASSETS $270,675

DIRECTORS.

W. H. APPLETON, SAM'L D. BABCOCK, H. W. BELCHER, C. C. BALDWIN, JOS. B. BLOSSOM, JOHN BRYAN, T. B. CODLINGTON, GEO. C. COLLINS, HENRY DAY, DAVID DOWS, DENNING DUER, W. BUTLER DUNCAN, W. H. FOGG, FREDERICK GANS, S. E. GETTY, JOHN GIHON, PRESTON H. HODGES, REUBEN W. HOWES, WILLIAM G. HUNT, J. B. KITCHING, CH. G. LANDON, JAMES LAWSON, FRANCIS LELAND, CYRUS H. LOUTREL, A. E. MASTBAUM, ANDREW MOUAT, JOHN K MYERS, GEO. L. NICHOLS, F. PAYSON, W. W. POULSON, WM. REDMOND, GUSTAVE REYNAUD, R. W. RODMAN, FRANCIS SHRIDY, MARCUS SPRING, ROBERT SQUIRES, E. B. STRANGE, JOSEPH STUART, JAMES S. STURGIS, WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON
LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.
The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years, but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF
THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,
No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital $150.000
Assets 240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Errors having been made in publishing losses of insurance companies by the fire in Boston, the President and Directors of this Company deem it expedient and proper to inform the public that the whole amount of risks this Company has in the burnt district in Boston is $104,000; that if this amount is a total loss, the Company will pay it promptly and still have a handsome surplus remaining over and above its capital. From such information as can be obtained, it is believed, however, that the Company's loss will not exceed $75,000.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 163 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1872.

In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 15, 1872, the stockholders of the TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 163 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1872, the stockholders of the STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, in cash, being SEVENTY-FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 117 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December, 1872, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire.

WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in accordance with a requisition of the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department, dated Albany, Nov. 20, 1872, the stockholders of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company are required to pay, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th day of December, 1872, an assessment of forty per cent. on the capital stock of said Company.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

RICHARD FRANKLIN, President.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.
Any information regarding STANDING of INSURANCE COMPANIES thereby furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 2 Pine-st., Basement.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS

OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway.

Road 228 miles long, entirely completed and equipped. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds. Only $15,000 per mile. Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York.

PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This Road has a traffic Guarantee from the well-known "Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway," by which it is estimated that from One Hundred to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed by lot, at par and accrued interest, each year, giving the fortunate holder 10 per cent. profit, besides 7 per cent. interest upon the investment.

We invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to this security as a particularly desirable and safe one, and should be glad to furnish Pamphlets and Maps and full particulars upon written or personal application.

We have also for sale a small balance of the quarterly Coupon 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the "LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY" of Indiana, a completed Road, running for twelve miles through the CELEBRATED BLOCK COAL FIELD.

Government Bonds and all marketable securities taken in exchange at the market rates.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Brooklyn STEAM TRANSIT CO.

NOTICE.

Books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
Court-st., Corner of Joralemon, and at
TURNER BROTHERS', Bankers,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
ON
Monday, Dec. 2.

As soon as Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of Stock is subscribed for, the Company will be organized according to the terms of the charter.

The following gentlemen are proposed for the first Board of Directors:

JOHN T. MARTIN,	WM. N. ADAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	GILLIAN SCHENCK,
ROBERT TURNER,	JAMES HOW,
S.B. CHITTENDEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
R. S. BUSSING,	J. N. SMITH,
E. C. LITCHFIELD,	W. H. TAYLOR,
WM. E. DODGE,	MORRIS REYNOLDS,
DITMAS JEWELL.	

S. B. CHITTENDEN,
ROBERT TURNER, } Committee.
WM. H. TAYLOR,

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

STATE AID BONDS,

TO THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

A FIRST LIEN

ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE.

At Seventy-five Cents

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff, and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this Road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 99 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 99 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS,

14 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight. INTEREST allowed on daily balances.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest available at all business centres. Collections made on all points.

SIGHT DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on San Francisco.

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission for cash. Carefully-selected investment securities for sale.

We especially recommend the **7 PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** of the **INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION AS A** prime security, fully entitled to the confidence of all investors. PRICE 90 and INTEREST. Pamphlets and circulars relating to the bonds furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
GAS, WATER STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
ON
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL CO.,
Nos. 6 AND 8½ TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 10 inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK PRIAR-STONE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 348 Brodway, Dec. 13, 1872.

The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES W. DARLING, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 125d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av
And the "Times" West-side Office,
No. 308 West 125d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE BUREAU FOR FOREIGN servants, No. 139 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts. (over drug-store) employers can immediately be suited with first-class German, French, English, Scotch, Swedish, Danish, American, and Irish, male and female, help. References investigated.

AT HOOKHAM'S, NO. 326 6TH-AV. wanted situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 46th-st., formerly with Bedell, servants of all nations, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman, who is thoroughly competent for either of the above work and willing to make herself useful; can produce the best of City reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS nurse and plain sewer, or as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; can be well recommended by present employer, No. 209 West 12d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and chamber-maid, or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHILD'S nurse; has good City references; is a good plain seamstress. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN can make ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamber-work, or would see to grown children; has good reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 14.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS desirous of taking a situation as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; can give reference for either from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; a good hand-sewer, or operator on machine, to do family sewing. Call at No. 613 3d-av., up two flights of stairs, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROFESSED WAITress; is active and quick and extremely neat and tidy about her work; has two splendid City references, one of three years, the other of twelve months' service. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 427 6th-av., between 29th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c.; is willing to do some chamber-work; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th-street.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITress, perfect in her business, and has excellent City references. Call or address at No. 405 5th-av., French office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A situation as first-class butler, who can be highly recommended for sobriety, &c. Call or address Butler, No. 433 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; a trustworthy, sober young man; City or country; experienced, safe, accustomed City driver, excellent groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; also gardening and care of furnace; can milk, and is not afraid to work; will make himself useful, respectful, willing and obliging; wages moderate. Address Devies, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, as coachman; first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business; can assist at gardening and milk; sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address H. B. No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXperienced coachman and groom; is of good appearance, and understands taking charge of fine carriages and harness; City or country; has excellent references. Apply or address Coachman, No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAPItal man; thoroughly understands his duty, and the care and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at 27th-st. and 6th-av., (Carriage Repository.)

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; can milk and make himself useful; is a handy man about a gentleman's premises; has good reference from last employer. Address W. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHman; good driver; sober and obliging; can milk and do gardening; wife first-class cook and baker; City or country; best reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 502 East 11th-st., Paret House.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant Swiss man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, single, as coachman and groom; understands the care of carriages, and harness thoroughly; City or country; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 600 No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER, OR COACHMAN AND Gardener.—By a Scotch Protestant; is a practical gardener; experienced also with horses, and a capable coachman; City or country; has excellent testimonials. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN, PORTER, FIREMAN, Kitchen-work, &c., in Hotel, Private Family, Boarding-house, or Restaurant, in City or Country.—By a respectable temperate Protestant young man, who will work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FAMily waiter, accustomed to the duties demanded by fashionable families who entertain largely; has first-class testimonials from some of our leading society people for sobriety, competency, and character. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 427 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English fluently, and understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation; wages $50. Address C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 541½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; private family or boarding-house preferred; has made himself generally useful. Address for two days W. P., Box No. 200 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 541½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter for a private family or boarding-house; can give unexceptionable City references; not afraid of work, and will go out of town for reasonable wages. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter, Protestant; acustomed to the duties of a private family; good City reference given. Address A. B., No. 437 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, who can speak English as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent; excellent recommendations from former employer. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. M., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 541½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; is willing, sober and obliging. Call for two days at No. 204 West 32d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 125d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 125d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, SIX years old, 15 hands high, sound and gentle; not afraid of steam; suitable for a doctor or private family; will be sold for want of use. To be seen in Summervill's livery-stable, No. 278 Spring-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap-robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, NEARLY SIXteen hands high; good for truck or carriage. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 305 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; is capable of caring a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call or address E. E., No. 202 East 37th-st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, who is a very good nurse and seamstress; has no objection to the country; best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL AS nurse and plain sewer, or as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; can be well recommended by present employer, No. 209 West 12d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse and chamber-maid, or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 124 West 49th-st.

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SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; IS desirous of taking a situation as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waiting; can give reference for either from former employers. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 54 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE FIRM OF EVANS, WHARTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WM. F. WHARTON retiring.

The remaining partners will continue the business under the name of CADWALADER, EVANS & CO.

NOV. 30, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of SMITH & CLARK, at Bronxville and New-York, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

(Signed,) DAVID E. SMITH.
JNO. W. CLARK.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1872.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of Mr. DANIEL E. MORAN, the firm of MORAN BROTHERS is dissolved. The business will be continued under the same firm by the surviving partners.

CHARLES MORAN,
D. CONRYN MORAN.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1872.

PERSONAL.

G. A. SCONFIELD, TEAMSTER AND night-watchman for some years, or his wife, JANE ANN SNEDEKER, are requested to send their address to the Merchants' Hotel, Courtlandt-st., New-York, this day. WM. H. SNEDEKER.
Of Sneedekerville, Penn.

BOY WANTED FOR ADOPTION.—Dumist be over five years old, healthy, intelligent, attractive, and of good disposition and respectable parentage; none others need apply. Address, stating particulars, BENEVOLENCE, Station A, Post-office, Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S. MUSEUM. MENAGERIE. CIRCUS.
THIRD WEEK.
IMMENSE AUDIENCES DAILY.
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
NOVELTIES WITHOUT NUMBER.
MAN WITH THE IRON JAWS.
FEMALE SAMPSON.
INFANT ATHLETE.
BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN SYLPH.
ACROBATS. GYMNASTS. EQUESTRIANS.
FOUR LIVING GIRAFFES.
GROUP MONSTER SEA LIONS.
ONE HUNDRED WILD BEASTS.
MADAGASCAR FAMILY ALBINOS.
DWARFS. GIANTS. NONDESCRIPTS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LITTLE ADMIRAL DOT.
LIFE SIZE AUTOMATONS.
MARVELOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DAY AND EVENING.
Doors open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Hippodrome performances at 2 and 8.
General admission, including balcony seats, to Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Seats secured in parquet, 25 cents extra. Cushioned arm-chairs (reserved,) 50 cents extra. Seats secured six days in advance.
AVOID THE CROWD BY ATTENDING DAY EXHIBITION.
NOTE.—Life of P. T. BARNUM, written by himself. 870 pages, illustrated, muslin gilt, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50. Supplied to his patrons only for $1. Less than cost.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THOMPSON.
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.
The Great Drama of ON HAND.
TODAY AT 2. THIS EVENING AT 8.
An entirely new Burlesque and Pantomime, entitled the GOLDEN BUTTERFLY, with all the beautiful Blondes.
First time this season of the great actor, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, in the renowned sensation drama of ON HAND, with all its original effects.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH.
ON THE TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING TO SPEAK FRENCH WITH FLUENCY, by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, at 8 P. M.
Subject,
THE UNITY OF FRENCH VERBS.
Concluding with
ORAL EXERCISES IN FRENCH SOUNDS AND IDIOMS.
These lectures are given in English, and are free. Ladies especially invited.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.
THE GREAT DELEHANTY AND HENGLER
Delehanty and Hengler.....as.....The Hottentots
Hengler as the Lion Tamer in the new drama, "
A NEW DRAMA, DUNDERBECK IN A FIX.
MISS MACY ROADCAP in SONGS and DANCES.
TONY PASTOR'S GREAT TROUPE OF STARS.
MATINEES TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2½.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

STANLEY'S LECTURES.
STEINWAY HALL.
MR. HENRY M. STANLEY,
THE DISCOVERER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE,
will deliver his first lecture in America,
at Steinway Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1872, on LIFE IN CENTRAL AFRICA, and THE HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

TO MANAGERS AND STARS.
All parties wishing to negotiate for the production of the two great spectacular sensations, produced at the Grand Opera-house, viz.:
ROI CHARLOTTE
and
ROUND THE CLOCK.
Now drawing the most overwhelming audiences known for years, will please address, with dates open and proposition,
AUGUSTIN DALY,
Grand Opera-house.

STEINWAY HALL. TO-NIGHT.
Mercantile Library Lecture Course No. 3.
EDMUND YATES,
Subject—*The British Parliament.* Tickets 50c.

APOLLO HALL.
CORNER OF 23TH-ST., AND BROADWAY.
To let for balls, concerts, lectures, fairs, banquets, &c., &c. E. FERRERO.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 49 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 202 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in as few practical lessons.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal,
No. 16 West 51st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Miss Phillips refers by permission to Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Bronxville, N. Y.; Rev. F. C., Ewer, D. D., New-York, and others.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new building, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 83D-ST.,
near Central Park, 4th-av., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching, common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box. No. 854, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 629 5th-av.
Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. JOHN H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, No. 34 EAST 23D St., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAULE. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras); pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in the well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECREATION ROOMS FOR LADIES, Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 18 West 23d-st.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., LL. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German institute, No. 609 6th-av., between 40th and 46th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILton, Conn. Home comforts; healthy location; terms reasonable.
Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, and Mathematical School, No. 781 6th-av., between 46th and 45th sts.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Hardenburgh, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. E. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS, &c.—A PLACE AS NURsery governess, assistant teacher in a school, or to take care of an aged or invalid lady. Inquire on Monday, from 11 to 1 P. M., at the Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

Curtain rises at 7½. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents; reserved chairs, 50 cents and $1 extra; boxes, $15 and $12.
AUGUSTIN DALY.....Sole Lessee and Manager

ROUND THE CLOCK.
ROUND THE CLOCK.

The most instantaneous and complete success ever made on the New-York stage.

This immense theatre crowded with SURGING MASSES OF DELIGHTED HUMANITY every evening.

EVERY NIGHT
and
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½,

Will be acted Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new local sensational "FOLLY," in four acts, entitled
ROUND THE CLOCK.
Every scene new; 1,000 new costumes including a UNIQUE TABLEAU, representing the fashions and dress for 5,000 years, and entitled
THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE.
THE CAST
includes the following array of STAR TALENT.
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
MISS EMMA HOWSON,
THE MAJILTONS, and THE LAURIS.
Mr. J. W. Jennings, Mr. G. F. Ketchum, Miss Rita Dietz, Mr. James Meade, Miss Annie Deland, Mr. Martin Golden, Mr. E. Pierce, Mr. J. G. Peakes, Mr. E. Candwell, Master Devere, Mme. Lauri, Miss Cassidy, Mr. E. Chapman, Mr. A. E. Enos, Mr. Meade, Mr. Dooney Harris, Mr. Johnny Aaron, Mr. C. Hirsee, Mr. John Lauri, Mr. Harry Lauri, Mr. Charles Lauri, Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. Enos, Mrs. Yeamans, Miss Roberts Norwood, Miss C. Bronte, Miss Rice, Miss Helen Strange, Mr. James Peakes.
The whole to conclude with a new and Original CAN-CAN,
arranged by Mr. John Lauri, and in which the whole Company will take part, led by
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS.
Seats may be secured TWENTY DAYS in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Augustin Daly
Third week
of
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
and
LAST PERFORMANCES.
Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. R. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. JAS. LEWIS, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Miss JENNIE YEAMANS, Mr. WM. DAVIDGE, Mr. W. J. LEONYE, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. J. A. MACKEY, Mr. GEORGE DEVERE, Mr. J. B. BURNETT, Miss GERTY NORWOOD, Mr. WM. BEEKMAN, Mr. F. CHAPMAN, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss SARA d JEWETT, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
LAST MATINEE
of
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
TUESDAY, Dec. 10, THE BARONESS, a new French drama, for the first time, in which Mrs. C. D. ABBOTT will make her first appearance.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL for speedy production, Sheridan's brilliant comedy of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ENORMOUS SUCCESS
OF
MR. SOTHERN
in
LORD DUNDREARY.
CROWDED HOUSES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
The immense demand for seats necessitates the opening of the box-book for the securing of seats,
ONE MONTH
IN ADVANCE.
LORD DUNDREARY, LORD DUNDREARY.
EVERY EVENING,
AT 8, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
AT 1½ P. M.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
58th-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington-av.
Prof. VANDERK begs to announce that he will give one of his soirées magiques at the above-named new theatre on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4. Full particulars in programmes.

LADIES' FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT of the French Evangelical Church, to be held at Somerville Art Gallery, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon

OUR PRESENT DANGER.

Immense Quantities of Inflammable Oils in New-York Stores.

Probability of Their Spreading a Fire Down Town.

Observations of a Times Reporter Among the Store-Houses.

Culpable Negligence of Employes in Handling Inflammables.

Necessity of a Thorough Revision of the Storage System.

Ever since the great fire in Boston much has been said about the danger of the modern Mansard roof in our large cities. It is claimed that the disastrous conflagration in Boston could not have reached its gigantic proportions had not wooden Mansard roofs on fireproof buildings presented a means of spreading the flames. From this standpoint of opinion fears have been repeatedly expressed that New-York was actually in great danger from fire, though, as is usually the case in this City, it all ended in empty words. But we really are in danger of a terrible and gigantic fire from another cause, which has, apparently, escaped the attention of the general public. We allude to the presence of combustible and inflammable substances, constantly stored up by dealers in large quantities, and handled by them with very little care. Should a fire break out on a cold night this Winter in any of the down-town warehouses, it may easily assume dimensions beyond immediate control, simply by aid of the combustible matter within its reach. Explosions may and will occur, so that with any considerable force of wind, the flames must rapidly extend, and the Boston calamity be repeated in our City, with far more disastrous results.

It may not now be generally known that scarcely a block in the down-town portion of the City is free from the presence of inflammable and dangerous substances, which are stored up with an utter disregard of the inevitable consequences in the event of fire, besides being handled with gross negligence on the part of employes, in many cases with the full knowledge of employers. The concentrative instinct of trade has brought together a large number of the oil warehouses on the east side of the City, between Fulton and Wall streets, where, in a hundred or more of the oldest warehouses of the City, the bulk of the traffic in oil is carried on. A considerable amount of oil and grease is also stored in other portions of the City, while wholesale drug-houses dealing in these articles are to be found in every street below the City Hall.

With a view of ascertaining the degree of care exercised in the handling of such dangerous merchandise, a reporter of the TIMES recently made a tour of the lower part of the City, including both the east and west sides. Beginning in Front-street, the first place visited was the lard-refining establishment at Nos. 51 and 53, where the process of greasing an entire building was minutely explained. The lard is bought from Western dealers, and removed in the original package to the upper floors of the building, where it is stored until put through the refining process, which consists of melting it down to skim off the impurities, and thence running the liquid, by a wooden pipe, through the building to a large wooden trough in the cellar, where it is ladled into cans for shipping. The reporter watched the transfer carefully, and observed that quantities of the oil dropped to the flooring of the cellar, which was apparently soaked through by incessant supply. The framework of the trough, the supports, and the stairs were obscured by grease, and by the leakage of the cans the floor above was in but little better condition.

"We might do the filling elsewhere," said the guide, "but it wouldn't pay so well, for the cartage on canned goods is much heavier than on stock in bulk, and we should have to put up the price or lose part of the profit."

"But in case of fire, wouldn't the building go much quicker than if the wood-work was dry?"

"Oh, no doubt; but trade can't stop to think about that."

On leaving the cellar, the reporter passed into an adjoining department, where the refuse was being made into lard-oil, which, of course, was in a similar condition to the one already described. A journey up the four flights of greasy stairs leading to the upper floors revealed nothing further, "no admittance" being the rule in the storage and melting rooms. The remainder of the block is occupied chiefly by tobacco and whisky merchants, with ship-chandlers' stock on the upper floors. A butter and lard establishment on the corner above was next visited, and things found in about the same condition. Higher up the street several oil-stores are grouped together, and in one of them the reporter found casks of linseed-oil stored on the second floor, in defiance of underwriters' laws. The cellars of all these places were filled with barrels of oil of various kinds, and the floors were greasy from leakage and waste. In some cases wood, coal, and straw were heaped up in the corners, while the staves of old oil-barrels which had broken and spread their contents were scattered about. Entering Maiden-lane, a continuous row of signs denotes that the locality is devoted to grease, kerosene, linseed, whale, and signal oils, petroleum, and lubricating fluids, mixed with the lighter and more volatile gasoline, naphtha, camphene, "liquid lightnings," paraffine, &c. Barrels and cans of these fluids line the sidewalks on both sides of the way; the ground floors are similarly cumbered, while suffocating vapors come up from below. On this street, between William-street and the East River, are thirty-seven oil-stores, the traffic of which embraces every description of lubricating and illuminating oil, with a full stock of resin, varnishes, tar, &c. The little room left for other trades is taken up by coopers, painters, and paper-dealers. The locality is famous as the centre of oil warehouses, being known and dreaded among underwriters as the "oil district." Descending the steps leading to the cellar of the "Safety Oil Company," the reporter found himself in the midst of a collection of nearly all the fluids known to the trade. As in many other places, the floor was thoroughly oil-soaked, and a stream of oil was running off on one side. In one corner a quantity of hay, straw, coals, and kindling wood (pine knots) was roughly heaped up, the same fuel being scattered among the casks in the front part of the cellar.

"What do you keep all that down here for?" inquired the reporter.

"For kindling, sure," responded the porter in attendance. "We make that corner the coal-bin for the stove upstairs."

"Is the oil down here ever spilled?"

The porter laughed at the simplicity of his questioner before answering. "Get spilled? Why, when you're letting down stock in anything of a hurry a cask breaks once in a while, and there ain't any way of saving the oil."

"Does it run over the floor upstairs?"

"Sometimes a can gets upset and soaks in, but we can't help that."

"Is there any oil upstairs?"

"That I can say. I've seen it in the lofts in some places, but I don't go upstairs much here; but it's pretty greasy all through, I reckon. One time, I recollect, I was with an oil house, and two casks broke on the third floor and made things uncomfortable in the places below."

"What sort of a place would this be in case of a fire?"

"Wouldn't give any place on the block an hour to stand, once things got to burning round here. But, for that matter, I don't know as it's much better anywhere on the street."

"Is there anything down here that is liable to explosion?"

"Explode, you say! Why, there's lots of stuff all round the cellars about here that's liable to explode. That naphtha, now, would go off like a flash if it got the first chance. Then there's gasoline and other things the same way. You recollect the time, a year ago last Summer, when No. 120, Libby & Clark's store, was burned out. Gasoline done that. They were filling kerosene or petroleum into cans in the cellar, when some gasoline exploded, and they had to move quick to save themselves from burning. If that fire had come in the night, I wouldn't have cared to have been asleep in this block, nor anywhere in the district, neither."

"Do you think the district could be made safer against fire?"

"Easy enough, and maybe it will be in time, but about here the houses ain't fit for much more than burning anyhow. They throw things around mighty loose in this district. There's no need to do the filling of the cans at the store as a regular thing, and it's that what makes the place so greasy. Up at Pratt's, in Fulton-street, and at other places, they bring down the oil in cans from the factory, and if the men were only careful, the casks could be lowered away and hoisted without any of them breaking. But there ain't much use in all that now; things are oiled up pretty well around here already."

On the termination of the interview, the cellars of N. B. Cook, Parsons & Co., Chard & Howe, the Washington Oil Company, the Peerless Oil-works, and other establishments on the street were visited, and in all the state of things was found the same, and wherever opportunity for observation was afforded, the ground floors were not much better.

In the cellars of some, coal and wood were scattered about loosely, while rows of casks, with bungs out and a small tin apparatus for pumping inserted, kept up a running supply sufficient to spread a conflagration over an entire district. Into one of these the reporter walked, unchallenged, and deliberately drew a match to light a cigarette, which was smoked during the time of his stay without a word of protest or warning from those present, by whom he was evidently regarded as one of the employes, or an acquaintance of the latter.

The stores on the block between Water and Pearl streets were inspected, and, with hardly an exception, were found in an equally neglected condition. Everywhere it was the same oil-soaked floors and greasy wood-work, with coal and kindling-wood in the corners, while occasionally resin, pitch, and turpentine claimed their share of space in the cellars. Seeing an oil-dealer's sign depending from an upper story, the reporter climbed up the staircase to learn, if possible, whether oil or other inflammables were kept above the cellar and first floor. Opening the door cautiously the intruder was rewarded at the sight of a number of small cans and kegs, while the slippery condition of the floor betokened not only the presence but the spilling of oil. One of the clerks came forward and innocently engaged in conversation, in which he assured the reporter that this was not the stock in trade, but only a few samples which it was necessary to keep upstairs. It was done in all cases where the office was not on the ground-floor. He had sometimes seen it upset and run along the stairs to the landings below and soak as it went along.

With a view of ascertaining still further the contents of the building, the reporter pushed his way up two more flights of steps. The only door open was that of the janitor's room, from the occupant of which it was learned that the top floor was used as a storage loft, "mostly for old boxes and packages generally." The janitor had evidently gone through some years of experience in such buildings, and on being questioned he stated that the upper floors of most of the buildings in that quarter were stored with similar material. He did not stay there at night, he said, and he thought the locality was equal to any anywhere for keeping a fire going. Other lofts were visited with similar results, loose resin and rolls of tarred felt being found in one.

Returning to the cellars, the reporter encountered another talkative porter, who quite concurred in the views expressed in the interview previously recorded. His ideas were more sweeping, however; he wouldn't care, he said, to own any part of the east side below Fulton-street, if a fire once got underway in the "oil district." "Why, Sir, this oil runs in a regular train right along, and there ain't a cellar about here but what would burn like a pine knot. When a cask gets smashed the oil soaks right through to the next cellar, unless the walls are thicker than usual; but, anyhow, it gets round to the next cellar, somehow, and some of these coopering places are just as bad as the oil cellars. Very often they change the oil from an old barrel to a new one in the cooper's cellar, and then the oil gets wasted by the gallon and soaks into the shavings, and the old staves are chucked aside or coopered into another cask, and then they plane off the paint and leave the shavings around, and they are just as bad as tinder. Why, there came near being a fire in a cooper's place up here, near Pearl-street, not long ago, from tobacco blowing out of a pipe and getting in the shavings. It spread like the mischief, but they were quick about it and got it out before it went very far; otherwise things would have been hot round here."

On being questioned as to the efficacy of water to put out a large oil fire, he rejoined:

"Don't you recollect the Hunter's Point fire, the other day, where it was bound to burn as long as any oil was left? When fire once hits an oil street, like this square, it's got to go; and if one of these blocks was to get blazing, all the East River couldn't put it out. It's all well enough to say as you can keep it away from the oil; but, once that is started, the water only spreads it, for the oil runs to the top, and it keeps blazing, and will set more fire wherever the water carries it. Nobody knows what oil can do better than me, for I've seen it often enough, and I can tell you when once it gets going you had better give up and begin blowing up all around it, for it will carry fire wherever it goes."

"Are gasoline and such fluids liable to explosion?"

"Likely enough any time, and it's a wonder to me that this street has escaped so long. The stores about here ain't anything more than old timber and plaster, and it would be a good thing if a fire would burn them down provided it didn't go further."

"Would it be likely to go further," do you suppose?"

"Go further! Why, it would run up Pearl-street and Water-street, and Front-street, and in every direction, and in less time than I'm telling you it would take in Fulton-street, and have the river-side and the ships in a blaze. Front-street ain't much better than this any way, and it would spread quick enough in the tobacco and whisky places down there, and the ship-chandlers' places and the sail-lofts along South-street would take it up as fast as it could get there. It's my humble opinion, young man, that if things begin blazing down here any time, its going to be the biggest blaze New-York will care to see in some time."

Having thus delivered himself, the porter returned to his work, leaving the reporter to follow up the clue the man's talk had given him, and to see whether an explosion in Maiden-lane would be likely to start a fire, which, following the avenues leading in every direction, should eclipse Chicago and Boston.

Front-street, which has already been described, undoubtedly forms an avenue into which flames might be readily drawn, and, once started, would sweep with uncontrollable rapidity. The warehouses along Pearl, Water, Gold, and other streets are stored with oil, greasy substances of every description, and tobacco and whisky below, with ship-chandlers' stock and inflammables of every description on the upper floors, the whole being capped by lofts of waste and rubbish, which, in case of a fire, must soon be enveloped, and the light cinders blown in every direction, spreading the flames to the roofs of buildings, the lower stories of which might until then have escaped. The oil-stores would be last so many torches in the furnace, and probably would burn through a greater deluge than any Fire Department would be able to bring to bear. For conveyance along the water front, the flames would find a ready conductor in the inflammables with which South-street is stocked, signal-oil being among the staple articles of trade among the ship-store furnishers of that locality. Whether at last it took one direction, or was blown in another, it is reasonably certain that a fire well under way in the "oil district" would inevitably envelop all buildings left standing on the west side below Fulton-street, and between William-street and the river. The lower part of Maiden-lane being the centre of the oil interest, must, of course, be regarded as the most dangerous locality, but a fire started in any corner of the oil district would be likely, unless at once got under control, to become general first in the district, and then over all the lower business portion of the east side.

On the west side of the City there are only a few oil repositories, but in these the same degree of carelessness is visible. In a large drug-house on Greenwich-street the oil-cans were ranged in the cellar on rows of shelves, which evidently contained as much grease as incessant soakage could impart to ordinary deal. In this cellar were also boxes of miscellaneous merchandise, which, for aught the Fire Commissioners know to the contrary, might include friction matches, not an altogether unlikely conclusion, as the firm in question keeps on hand every combustible and inflammable known to the oil and drug trades. On West-street there are several oil-stores, rendered all the more dangerous from proximity to buildings full of dry, combustible material. The cellar of a large oil-store near Harrison-street was found to connect directly with the adjoining building, the cellar of which was full of canvas bags, while the upper floors were devoted exclusively to the storage of empty barrels. The oil-cellar was no exception to others visited so far as liability to fire was concerned.

On John, Fulton, William and other streets, and also in the lower part of Broadway, there are several of these oil establishments, while Cedar-street is little better off than Front-street or Maiden-lane. Few of these places were left unvisited, but the limited space of a daily newspaper is insufficient for any further individual description, and the condition of the places already described may fairly be accepted as specimens of the whole. There are some exceptions, of course, but the latter are by no means sufficiently numerous to diminish the danger.

Since it has been shown that, in consequence of the extreme carelessness in the handling of oils, to say nothing of the frequent violation of the law, the City is in imminent danger of a conflagration, similar if not greater than the fires of Chicago and Boston, it might be as well to consider the probabilities of fire originating in the locality of oil-stores.

First, the explosion of gasoline, naphtha, &c., would unquestionably originate a fire, as has already been shown by actual precedent. That oils, in themselves non-explosive, should be kept in the same cellar with volatile, explosive fluids, is a shock to common sense; yet the writer, from personal observation, can attest not only to this, but to the fact that these articles are stored together promiscuously.

Again the building which form the east-side oil district, are among the oldest in the city, and have become so thoroughly oil-soaked that the momentary flame of an explosion or the accidental kindling of an ordinary friction match, would be rapidly taken up by the wood-work in any part of the building, and so rapid a spread would inevitably result, that the building, or block it may be, must be left to its fate. For once, at least, gunpowder would be a dangerous assistance, for if blown up, the wood-work of the surrounding buildings would, from its inflammable nature, immediately ignite and start another fire.

Another danger lies in the open gratings over many of the oil cellars, and the pools of oil that are daily renewed on the sidewalks. Burning matches, a spread of a cigar, falling into one of these cellars, or on the oil on the sidewalk, would be very likely to kindle a flame which would immediately spread, and "organize" a conflagration. Precedents of this kind occur frequently in the fire record, and a due proportion of the many fires of "unknown origin" may safely be ascribed to their instrumentality.

More than one merchant engaged in the oil trade has been heard to confess his belief that the present condition of the oil-stores is such as to make general destruction a certainty if a fire should once get under headway. With this oil district once ablaze, no fire department would contend against the flames with any chance of success. The law is at present supposed to be rigidly enforced, yet the filling of oil in the cellar, the lard refining in the upper stories, the opening of casks and the transfer of their contents, the storage on upper floors of oil and other inflammables, and the keeping together of explosives and non-explosives go on all the same.

It may be argued that the City has so far escaped, which, at any rate would be bad logic, or no logic at all, as accepting immunity in the past as a guarantee for the future.

But the City has not altogether escaped from oil-fires, and the danger has increased at an alarming rate of late years, and grows with every day, and so long as the present system of carelessness continues, the people of New-York cannot say, with any degree of assurance, that the history of Chicago and Boston is not soon to repeat itself in our midst.

JACK SHEPPARD CAGED.

The Great Burglar and Jail Breaker in Joliet State Prison with Billy Forrester—Shooting Officers and Daring a Warden in the Prison—The Last Daring Act of His Career.

There is not in the country today a more expert or dangerous criminal than John McAnerney, better known as Jack Sheppard. His mother is a respectable, industrious woman, who for years endeavored to reclaim her desperate son. McAnerney has been an inmate of almost every jail in the country, and has succeeded in escaping from almost every prison in which he has been confined. When he was a boy, fourteen years old, he escaped from the Tombs. He gained the sobriquet of "Jack Sheppard," by which he is known all over the country. In April last the store of H. M. Day, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, was broken into and $5,000 worth of goods stolen, which were shipped to this City. Jack Sheppard and another presented the Philadelphia receipt for the two cases and were arrested. Both men were locked up in what were termed the "strong rooms" opposite the detective office. McAnerney effected the most daring escape of his life. He broke a leg of his iron bedstead, and sent the doorman out for some cigars. During the absence of the doorman, he forced the iron bars off the fanlight over the door of his cell, and got out into the hallway. When the doorman came back with the cigars, and opened the iron door leading into the hallway, McAnerney, who was crouched behind the door, slipped out behind the doorman, and ran through the corridor and escaped.

The detectives do not now know where he is, but a TIMES reporter learned that he is caged at last, and confined in a prison from which he will not easily escape. Shortly after he left New-York, McAnerney committed a burglary in a dry-goods store in the town of Blue Island, Will County, Ill. He procured a wagon, and, filling it with the stolen goods, drove round the country peddling them. He was pursued by two constables, who had a length overtook him; but McAnerney drew his revolver and fired on them, shooting one officer in the leg, and the other in the arm.

The Sheriff then followed McAnerney and arrested him. He was tried, and sentenced to four years in State prison. He was at once taken to the State prison at Joliet, Illinois, where he now is. In the prison is Deputy Warden is Mr. Mayhew, formerly keeper in the Charlestown Prison, Massachusetts, from which McAnerney escaped on two several occasions. Two weeks before McAnerney's arrest a buggy drove up to the Joliet prison and McAcerney jumped out. He asked a guard permission to visit the prison, and the guard informed Deputy Warden Mayhew. McAnerney, on entering the ante-room, was at once recognized by Mayhew, who said, "What brought you here?" McAnerney replied, "I came to look at your beautiful face." McAnerney then went out of the ante-room, followed by Mayhew. On leaping into his wagon, McAnerney drew a revolver and snapped it at Mayhew, who caught up a Spencer rifle and attempted to shoot McAnerney, who drove rapidly round a corner and escaped. On the day of his conviction, a woman who claimed to be his wife came to the Joliet Prison and asked Mr. Mayhew to treat McAnerney kindly. Mayhew replied that if McAnerney behaved himself he would be treated like any other prisoner, but if he cut up any capers, he would not live many days. On McAnerney arriving at the prison, on the day following, Warden A. W. Edwards informed Johnny he would be harshly dealt with if he ventured to break the rules. He was then put to work in the cigar-shop, and has for side-partners Billy Forrester and Tom Scott, all of whom are behaving well. Warden Edwards, whose administration of the prison is perfect, declares that "Jack Sheppard" has now found a prison strong enough to hold him, and that he will be securely kept until his sentence is served out.

A New Method—Drugged and Robbed on the Cars.

From the Hartford Times. Nov. 30.

On Wednesday last a New-York gentleman took the cars for the purpose of visiting some friends in Meriden. He stopped over at Norfolk and took the afternoon train. As he entered the cars a woman rose from her seat and took one directly in front. Her male companion offered the vacant seat to the New-Yorker, who accepted of it. Soon after the man asked the woman for "that bottle of sherry," which she handed him, and he took a drink, returning the bottle to the woman. Then apologising for not having asked the gentleman by his side to drink, he asked for the bottle again. The New-Yorker at first refused to drink, but on being pressed by the woman he did so, and almost immediately he fell into a profound sleep. When the conductor came round he tried in vain to awake the man, and at New-Haven had him removed to a hotel, where he remained unconscious until 2 o'clock Thursday morning. He awoke to find that he had been drugged and robbed of $35 and a new overcoat. No trace of the man and woman have yet been found.

Children Sleeping in a Barrel.

The visitor at the Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, will see three little children who on one of these severe nights slept in a barrel in a yard, while the father and mother lodged in an outhouse. They were turned out of their rooms for non-payment of rent. The family have been provided with a room by the agent of the Children's Aid Society, but they are still in great distress. Many children are prevented from attending this school through want of shoes and clothing.

Arrival of the Algeria.

The steamship Algeria, of the Cunard line, arrived off Staten Island, last night, at 6 o'clock, being five days overdue. The delay was occasioned by the prevalence of strong head winds, which retarded her progress materially. She suffered no damage, however, either to passengers, hull, or machinery, and after weathering some tremendous gales arrived at her anchorage, entirely uninjured.

THE ARIZONA.

The Accident to her Machinery on her Recent Trip—Effects of a Flaw in a Piston-Rod.

Mr. Horace Walter, purser of the steamer Arizona, has furnished the San Francisco *Alta* the following account of the accident to the machinery of that vessel, by which she was detained seventeen days on her trip from Panama:

To the Editors of the Alta:

Your readers will doubtless be anxious to learn the particulars of the accident to the machinery of the Arizona, a memorandum of which will be handed you by the purser of the Montana. I therefore ask you for a space in your columns for the purpose of briefly giving the details.

We left Panama on the evening of the 22d inst., under the most favorable auspices—the machinery working beautifully. This continued up to the afternoon of the 27th, when everybody seemed to be in the highest spirits. During the forenoon Divine service was held in the saloon, and participated in by nearly every passenger; luncheon had been taken and enjoyed, all the passengers and such of the crew as were not employed had settled down in groups of five or six in the shady and cool places, with the determination of making the most of a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon, when, in latitude 15° 40' North, longitude 99° 49' West, at 3½ P. M., everybody was startled by a frightful crash, accompanied by a rush of steam, that in a moment enveloped the central portion of the ship. The ship trembled in every part as though she would be wrenched in pieces. I was in my room reading at the moment of the crash; I at once sprang for the door, but the steam drove me back; I saw, however, the chief engineer, Mr. Stewart, plunge into the scalding atmosphere, and in a moment afterward the flow of steam ceased—he having drawn the "hook" out. Had he been less prompt many lives would have been lost, from the fact that the velocity of the revolving wheels would have opened the lower valve for a second and greater rush of steam. In a few moments more the cause of the alarm was discovered to be the parting of the piston-rod, from the main steam cross-head socket in the centre of the key-way, at the moment the piston was at its highest point; its descent was, consequently, almost as rapid as the flight of a cannon-ball, the speed of the piston being about 220 feet per minute, which was increased decimally by the force of steam taken into the cylinder above the descending piston. In its descent it passed through the lower end of the cylinder, tearing the iron into fragments, and through the top of the condenser. To give you some idea of the force of its descent, it is only necessary to say that the piston is literally smashed to fragments. Had it not been for the condenser it is very clear that this communication would not have been written—for the piston-rod would have passed through the ship.

It seems providential that no lives were lost, as the time the accident occurred was the hour in which the junior assistant engineer usually visited that portion of the engine for the purpose of oiling—indeed, at the time they were preparing to go the usual rounds. The Chief Engineer was on the point of visiting the bunkers, but was momentarily detained by a desire to fix upon his memory the figures he had made before inspecting the coal in the bunker nearest the scene of the accident. Had it not been for that moment's delay we would now mourn his loss. The cause of the parting of the piston-rod is owing to the imperfect working of the metal composing it. Upon an examination of the remaining part, a very serious flaw is apparent in the very heart of the iron, while the circumference or external portion gives evidence of soundness and durability. The nature of the flaw is such that it would be impossible to detect its existence from any external examination; yet it evinces the most culpable negligence on the part of the makers. The same defects appear in the metal of which the cylinder is constructed; and had any loss of life occurred, it is clear that the makers of the engine, (or at least the piston and cylinder,) would be directly responsible. The only palliating circumstance is the fact that the weak and defective portion of the cylinder was that placed farthest from the fire-room and working platforms—had the break been in the forward part of the cylinder, not a soul in the fire-room or on the platforms would have escaped. I do not profess to be an expert in mechanical engineering, but a glance at the wreck of iron will satisfy the veriest tyro in such matters where the responsibility rests.

The conduct of the officers, crew, and passengers, under such trying circumstances, cannot be too highly praised. Capt. Parker was as cool and deliberate as if coming to anchor in some placid bay. The full extent of the accident was comprehended and the situation accepted in a moment. The roar of steam and the vibrations of the shock had not yet ceased before his orders were issued and in process of execution by his first officer, Mr. Golding, and his mates. The chief engineer was at his post almost immediately, at the imminent risk of his life. In fact, every officer, as well as all the crew, were, to an extraordinary degree, self-possessed, while the passengers, with scarcely an exception, seemed to be equally calm. This was doubtless owing to the suddenness of the accident.

Within two hours a boat was provisioned, fitted with extra sails, manned, and dispatched in command of the second officer, to Venturo, and thence to Acapulco, to intercept the steamers expected down. Since the accident perfect order has prevailed, while everybody seems desirous to accept the situation with a good grace, and in the midst of our helplessness (our sails being of little or no use—a perfect calm prevailing) we all acknowledged the mercy of an overruling Providence that has spared us our lives and rendered us comparatively safe.

PURSER.

Yours, &c.,

THE PASSENGERS.

The accident occurred about 300 miles from Acapulco, in the Gulf of Tehuantepec. The first report of the crash startled all on board. The dense steam filling up the cabins intensified the fears, and in a few moments there was general confusion and excitement; women and children commenced screaming, some praying, while the men hardly knew what to do or how to act. Nearly all thought that their doom was at hand, and that the ship would sink. The promptness of the officers in assuring the passengers that there was no serious danger had the effect of quieting them, and order was soon restored on board. Sails were set, but there being light winds the vessel made but little headway, the passengers becoming at times uneasy and anxious to sight some vessel which should come to their assistance. On the morning that the San Salvador was sighted and came alongside to tow the Arizona to Acapulco, there was a general feeling of relief on the part of all hands, and whatever fears had been entertained were now dispelled. During the week's stay at Acapulco the passengers were allowed to go ashore every day to enjoy themselves as they pleased. Picknicking, visits to the man-of-war Saranac, picking bananas, oranges and other fruits, buying curiosities, riding, bathing and general merry-making, were daily indulged in by the 110 passengers to their hearts' content. They all express themselves in terms of praise for the treatment they received at the hands of the officers during their forty days' journey.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Following are the passengers of the Constitution: Master S. J. Holmes and nurse, J. Porter, Mrs. L. A. Hoyt, W. H. Stone, W. F. Bogart, Mrs. J. Dunlap and family, W. Otis, G. W. Bacon and wife, Mrs. R. B. Van Cleves, J. Boiles, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Duncke and daughter, H. J. Soal, John S. Mabou, Mrs. M. Phelps and nephew, Mrs. D. McRoberts, Dr. H. R. Platt, W. J. Miner, Mrs. E. F. Alvis and two children, A. H. Calder, Gen. J. G. Zorman, S. L. Brannan, J. C. Williamson, W. E. Harris, Mrs. de Roedfort, T. C. Hutchinson, H. E. Walker, Mme. Bonzati, S. L. Platt, W. Craig, Mrs. C. Swett, F. Burrows, W. H. Richardson and family, R. E. Townsend, H. J. Townsend, Max Friedenthal, F. Nichols and wife, Mrs. Prince, J. Frazer, C. T. Cardill and wife, Mrs. L. F. Cowles, J. H. Brower and wife, E. Tomlinson, W. O. Donohue, H. Kiel, T. O'Toole, J. A. Cormin, F. L. Cady, E. Cady, S. Parmlee and wife, S. L. Blatchley and family, A. McDade, Esther Dale, P. Dunn, C. Brown, M. Brown, H. Glynn and family, E. Damphing and family, C. Casaman and wife.

The Vice-President Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, Nov. 30.

Mr. Colfax had a narrow escape from a violent death one week ago last Saturday, at Andover, Ohio, the home of Mrs. Colfax's mother. Mr. Colfax and his wife had just arrived, and were met at the depot by Mrs. Colfax's brother. In getting their trunks into the light open wagon which the brother drove, Mr. Colfax assisted, and in so doing stood in the rear end of the wagon, when the loud screech of a locomotive near by caused the horse to give a sudden start, and Mr. Colfax fell backward to the ground. The end-board was firmly in its place, most fortunately, which in some degree broke the force of the fall, and caused him to strike on his shoulders instead of his head. But for this circumstance, the accident from which he escaped with inconsiderable bruises only would undoubtedly have resulted in his severe injury, if not death.

Terrible Colliery Disaster.

A fearful accident, in which it was feared twenty-two poor fellows had perished, occurred at the Pelsall Hall Colliery, Walsall, England, on Nov. 14. The colliers, about fifty in number, descended the pit at 6 in the morning, but fortunately about twenty of them came up at 9 o'clock for breakfast. Shortly afterward an alarming cry was heard from the bottom of the shaft, which is sixty feet deep. The cry was: "Lower the cage, or we shall all be drowned." The engine was quickly set in motion, and eight or nine men had barely time to cling to it before the water was up to their necks. It appears that an immense volume of water, which had accumulated unsuspected in an abandoned working, suddenly broke into the pit and swept all before it. The few men who took the alarm succeeded in reaching the bottom of the shaft before the water, and several others were washed to the same spot. These, for the most part, were rescued, but there remained twenty-two shut up in the pit, and cut off from all aid by the flood, which had risen above the inlets, or entrance to the workings, before any steps could be taken to reduce it. The pumps were at once set to work, and a tank fetched from a neighboring colliery, by means of which 80,000 gallons of water per hour was got out, but the water still continued to rise. Up to a late hour on Nov. 14, the situation remained unchanged, and all hope of rescuing the twenty-two men in the pit had been abandoned. Though the water had not reached the highest point of the workings, it had completely cut off the approach to them, and even though the men kept above the flood, they must have perished of suffocation by the foul air which the flood liberated. The pumping apparatus, which, with the tank used in getting the water out of the shaft, threw out a thousand gallons a minute, gained for a short time upon the water, though to the extent only of a few inches; but about 8 P. M. some damage to the tackle of the tank necessitated a partial stoppage of the pumping, and then the water regained lost ground with interest.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Henry Becker, a German, thirty-one years old, residing in Astoria, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received by an explosion while blasting rocks at Hell Gate a few days ago.

Preston Hovan, of No. 83 Barrow-street, was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with the larceny of $50 worth of clothing from Charles Houman, of No. 52 Sixth-avenue. Hovan admitted his guilt, and was held for trial.

Stephen Keegan, a boy eighteen years old, convicted of petty larceny in the Court of Special Sessions on the 18th of June last, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, died in the hospital of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary on Saturday, of phthisis. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

Yesterday H. Braun, a peddler, occupying a rear room on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 204 East Broadway, was arrested on a charge of arson. Braun's room was found to be on fire, and a kerosene-oil can placed in a peculiar manner on a shelf in the room. He had an insurance of $500 on the furniture.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, John Henry, boarding at No. 51 Wooster-street, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a watch and revolver from William Nolte, proprietor of the house, and wearing apparel worth $35 from Richard Holme, a fellow-boarder. He was committed for trial in default of $500 bail on each complaint.

A burglary was committed on the 18th ult., on the premises of Charles J. Burnett, No. 571 Broadway, and $500 worth of jewelry and gentlemen's furnishing goods stolen. Robert Henry Burrows, No. 271 Bleecker-street; John Henry, No. 3 Christopher-street, and Patrick Lynch, were arrested on suspicion, and brought before Justice Ledwith yesterday. Lynch was discharged, and the others were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

The plate-glass window in the store of W. H. Mumford, No. 392 Fulton-street, was broken by the force of the wind late on Saturday night, causing a loss of $180.

Thirty thousand dollars of the sum required for the permanent support of the Plymouth Church Missions, ($50,000.) was subscribed yesterday by the members of the Church.

Frederick G. Wood, aged fifty-five years, was found dead in his bed late on Saturday night at his residence, No. 87 Grand-street. He had been seen by the neighbors during the day, and appeared then to be in good health.

The boarding-house of Mrs. Mayhew, No. 51 Concord-street, was, on Saturday night, robbed of about $600 worth of jewelry by a servant girl named Catherine Rogers, who escaped with the booty. The police are in search of the thief.

LONG ISLAND.

Daniel Condon, a member of the Long Island City Police force, died suddenly, yesterday, from unknown causes while returning in a coach from a funeral at Calvary Cemetery.

Grants have been issued from the State Land Office to Prof. E. N. Hosford and the Camp-meeting Association of Shelter Island, and to J. B. Ferry, of Southold, for lands under the waters of Peconic Bay for wharfage purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The room occupied by Mrs. Ann Rosenvelt at the corner of Jefferson and First streets, Hoboken, was entered by thieves, at about 9 o'clock last evening, and robbed of a watch worth $35, and $60 in money.

James Callahan, a boy of sixteen, was arrested in Hoboken, last evening, on suspicion of being a thief. Upon being searched at the police-station, sixty-five feet of rubber-hose was found coiled around his body.

The 9:10 train over the Pennsylvania and Washington Railroad, last evening, carried out from Jersey City a large number of distinguished Senators, members of Congress, Government officials, and lobbyists, en route for Washington.

The Fete Day of an Ex-Sovereign.

The London *Morning Post* of Nov. 16 reports the celebration, on the previous day, of the fête of Ste. Eugénie at Chiselhurst. At 11½ the Emperor, the Empress, and Prince Imperial attended mass. Breakfast was then served to a large party of guests, who had come from Paris and other parts of France to do honor to the occasion. After breakfast came the presentation of bouquets and addresses to the Emperor and Empress by the principal adherents of the Napoleonic dynasty, who attended to the number of upward of 200. Since Thursday the guests had been continuously arriving by the Dover packets, and the road between Chiselhurst Railway Station and Camden House was thronged by carriages and cabs, all laden with immense bouquets. But for the bad weather a still greater number of French visitors would have been present, not a few being detained at Calais by the storm. The *Post* goes on to say that the gathering was a remarkable one in every sense of the word, for among the visitors were members of the principal Imperialist families of France, as well as some of a lesser rank in society. All, however, were actuated by equal enthusiasm, and to all the Emperor and Empress tendered their warmest thanks in reply to the congratulations offered them. Several of the regiments stationed in Versailles and other depots sent bouquets, the men each giving a bunch of violets, while the centre was formed of camellias contributed by the officers. From the ladies of Paris came a quantity of beautiful flowers presented by a deputation; indeed, these floral offerings were so numerous that it was found impossible to get a sufficient supply of cabs in which to convey them to Camden House. In the course of the day the Emperor and Empress, who were both in excellent health, distributed a large number of photographs, and at night their Majesties entertained a party of friends.

[Advertisement.]

A WARNING!—Before you invest in "Northwestern" buy a KNOX HAT for the Winter. That sort of investment is sure to pay. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. Cara, Mr. Firth, Mr. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Gibbe, G. S. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Wescott, Mr. Biddle, Mr. Moore, Senator G. Goldthwait, Mrs. Goldthwait, James Turnham, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Englehart, Mr. Rosenfeld, D. S. Miller, E. C. Bates, Dr. I. N. Howe, W. P. Powell, Miss Jones, Miss Nuttbey, Mr. Gracie, Miss Wallack, Miss Baldwin, Mr. Baker, A. S. Malcomson, Miss E. Chislett, Miss Alice Hall, Capt. Pike and son, M. D. Edwards, F. L. Higgins, F. A. Morgan, Mrs. E. Stamffer, Mr. Petty, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Clough, Miss Willey, E. G. Cochrane, Miss Anne Kelly, J. M. Courtney, W. D. Munster, M. P., Mr. Reussmann, M. H. Stewart, Mr. Kellock, Mr. Guenerich, Capt. Blake, Mr. Dryer, Mr. Lowenthal, R. L. Colt, Master Colt, Mr. Malle, G. Hollister, G. C. Hollister, Mrs. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Laffkan, Miss Nolan, Miss Lee and maid, J. J. Walsh, Rev. Jno. Leonard, Mr. Conrad, G. H. Dana, Mr. Herber, Miss J. M. Rifford, Mrs. Davison, W. H. Ropes, Mrs. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jennings and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Worrall, Edwin Freeman, Hon. Judge Busted.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon rises..6:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:37 | Gov. Island..9:56 | Hell Gate..11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, Dec. 1.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Nov. 16